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VOL. XVIII NO. 244-- BOMBAY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SAVAGE SENTENCE FOR JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

:o:

Gets 2 Years' Rigorous Imprisonment And Rs. 700 Fine.

CONVICTED ON ALL THREE CHARGES

"INTENTION TO SPREAD DISAFFECTION."

No Demonstration Outside Court.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 29.

The City Magistrate, Allahabad, to-day convicted Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, on all the three charges. On the first charge, (making seditious speech) the Magistrate sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500/- in default three months' further rigorous imprisonment. On the charge of abetment of breach of salt laws the Magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100/- in default one month. On the third charge (instigation to non-payment of taxes) the Magistrate sentenced the Pandit to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100/- in default one month. The two latter sentences will run concurrently and are in addition to the first sentence which will make a total of two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 700/-.—A. P.

INTENTION TO SPREAD DISAFFECTION.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and members of his family with a few friends were present when the Magistrate passed the sentence on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Pandit received the sentence quietly. The Magistrate quoted extracts from the speech of the Pandit and remarked it was quite clear that the speaker's intention was to spread disaffection.

NO DEMONSTRATION.

There was no demonstration outside the Court.

After the sentence was pronounced the judgment was handed to the Pandit who read it to the members of his family and friends.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST AGAINST LATHI CHARGES.

Sheriffs Meeting To Be Called.

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER CONDEMNS POLICE TREATMENT OF WOMEN.

Special Meeting Of Corporation.

A requisition signed by Mr. Hosseinbhai A Laljee, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Dr. Deshmukh, Messrs. Lalji Naranji, Walchand Hirachand and others is being sent to the Sheriff of Bombay to call a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to protest against the lathi charge on Sunday and the treatment of women Satyagrahis in particular.

A special meeting of the Municipal Corporation is also being called to enter a similar protest.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber sent on Wednesday a telegram to the Government of India protesting against the Viceroy's Ninth Ordinance. It has also sent to the Government of Bombay a letter of emphatic protest against the lathi charge on Sunday and the treatment of women by the Police.

PROTEST AGAINST JAWAHARLAL'S CONVICTION.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION ADJOURNS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

The Calcutta Corporation, which met to-day for the first time after the 'pujas' adjourned its meeting as a protest against the imprisonment of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the arrest of Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta. The sentence passed upon the Pandit was characterised by Congress councillors as "not only atrocious but also cruel".

The House expressed appreciation of the services of Mr. Sen-Gupta as Mayor for five years in succession.

Three European Councillors, who were present, did not oppose the adjournhent motion.—A. P.

Ranchi.—The Governor of Behar and Orissa performed the opening ceremony of the Birla Womens Hospital at Ranchi this morning as well as that of the Bishop Westcott School Buildings at Namkum.—A.P.

AFRIDIS STILL HOLDING JIRGAH.

Peshawaris To Carry Light At Night.

Five picketers (including two boys) from Hashatnagar were arrested here to-day. There are now no picketers from Peshawar City itself.

The Afridis, it is stated are holda Jirgah on Friday at Tirah to formulate the future line of action. Mr. Caroe, District Magistrate has issued orders under section 144 Cr. P. C. directing all persons moving on foot in the Cantonment limits to carry lights after six o'clock in the evening.—A. P.

MRS. VICTOR BRUCE AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

The Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce arrived from Allahabad at 12-30 this afternoon. She is expected to leave for Akyab or Rangoon, early to-morrow morning.—A. P.

No "Dictator."

:o:

Beware of Mushroom "National" Organisations Says Chattopadhyaya.

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya president of the "War" Council has issued the following:

As President of the present "War" Council I wish to impress both the press as well as the public that there is no such thing as a "Dictator" of the "War" Council and there has never been. The "War" Council carries on the fight.

We have been noticing all sorts of non-descript and spasmodic organization springing up like mushrooms all over the city and issuing appeals for funds and plans for fight. The public must once and for all realise the danger of responding to the appeals for funds and programmes of fight recommended by these bodies. The "War" Council is alone responsible for carrying in this fight on behalf of the Indian National Congress in the City of Bombay.

In Aid Of People. Of Bardoli.

:o:

HARIN CHATTOPADHYAYA'S APPEAL.

Sjt. H. Chattopadhyaya writes:—

As President of the National War Council, I hereby take the opportunity of issuing an urgent appeal to all Maharashtra Dramatic companies of Bombay to stage one performance or more in aid of the brave suffering people of Bardoli.

PEASANTS OF BARDOLI AND BORSAD.

:o:

Bombay "War" Council To Investigate Their Condition

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, the President of the new "War" Council has deputed a worker to study the present conditions of the peasants who have evacuated the villages of Bardoli and Borsad etc., and to submit an early report to the "War" Council.

PATEL COMMITTEE REPORT.

FORFEITURE CHALLENGE.

(Before Mr. Justice Dalal.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

An application challenging the validity of the local Government's order proscribing the Patel enquiry committee report was made by Dr. Kailas Nath Katju before Mr. Justice Dalal on behalf of one Mr. Abdu l Wahid from whose house a copy of the report had been seized by the police on Oct 16 when the Swaraj Bhawan and the houses of two others had also been raided. His lordship admitted the application and issued notice to the Government advocate.

AEROPLANE INJURES A CARTMAN.

:o:

LAHORE, Oct. 29.

While decending after a flight an aeroplane of the Punjab Flying Club hit last evening a bullock cart carrying hay to the military grassfarm, Lahore Cantonment. The driver of the cart received serious injuries and was removed to hospital. The aeroplane was slightly damaged, but its occupant was not hurt.—A. P.

SCIENCE GRADUATE ON TRIAL.

:o:

Special Tribunal At Alipore.

SEQUEL TO FIND OF EXPLOSIVES AT SARISHABARI

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

The Special Tribunal at Alipur, which commenced the hearing of the Sarishabari Explosives find case against Mr. Sunirmal Sen, a science graduate and five young Bengalis on 20th October framed charges to-day against all the accused under Sections 120-B I.P.C. and 4-B Explosive Substances Act.

Five of the accused pleaded not guilty, while Sisir Roy, whose father, mother and sister gave evidence on behalf of the prosecution, said that he only carried the trunk in which the explosives were found.

Six Congess volunteers were arrested this afternoon on the charge of picketing the delivery of foreign goods at the Calcutta Customs House.—A. P.

MANY BENGALIS ARRESTED.

RAJSHAHI, Oct. 29.

Four young Bengalis were arrested following a police raid on the houses of Messrs. Gosto Behary Majumdar, headmaster of the local High School, Sudarshan Chakrabortty, a pleader and former member of the Bengal Legislative Council and two others. The arrests have been made in connection with the recent disturbance in front of the Boalia Police Station, in Rajshahi Town.—A. P.

BENJALI TOLA CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED.

:o:

BENARES, Oct. 29.

The police raided the Office of Bengalitola Congress Committee and seized a Congress flag and a sign board and arrested four persons.

Mr. Shivacharan Rai, second year student, Benares Hindu University was arrested to-day. The police searched his room and seized some articles.

As a protest against the arrest of Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta. Acting President of the Congress, a procession was taken through the principal thoroughfares and a public meeting was held in the Town Hall.—A. P.

SUHASINI AND HER HUSBAND DISCHARGED.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

Suhasini Devi, wife of Mr. Sashadhar Acharya, who, with her husband, was arrested during the recent raid in French Chandernagore in connection with the Chittagong armoury raid, was discharged this afternoon by the Chief Presidency Magistrae.—A.P.

RELEASED BUT LATER ARRESTED UNDER ORDINANCE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

Mr. Brojodulal Sen, Mr. Kalipada Ghosh, Mr. Jogesh Chandra Dey and Mr. Govind Banerjee who were arrested in connection with the recent bomb outrages in Calcutta, were discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate this afternoon, but were rearrested under the Bengal Ordinance.

Charged with picketing in front of Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaws in Chowringhee, Deshabandhu Sharma, Ramlakhan Pandey and Jatindranath Ghosh were sentenced to-day to four months rigorous imprisonment each.—A.P.

WANTED A NEW TORY LEADER.

:o:

Move For A Change.

DECLARATION TO CHIEF WHIP SENT

LONDON, Oct. 29.

A meeting attended by 44 Conservatives presided by Colonel Gretton has decided to send a declaration to the Chief Whip submitting that the change of leadership is essential to national interest.—Reuter.

"UNAUTHORIZED AND INCORRECT."

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Col. Gretton has stated that the report of meeting of Conservatives is "unauthorised and incorrect."—Reuter.

SHAUKAT STILL OPTIMISTIC OF R. T. CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Paris.—Mr. Shaukat Ali, interviewed by Reuter in connection with illness of his brother Mr. Mahomed Ali, who was taken ill after sight-seeing shortly after arrival, declared that the latter was much better and expected to be able to proceed to London on Friday or Saturday and to be well enough to participate in the Round Table Conference.

Mr. Mahomed Ali would be examined by Dr. Henri Vasquez, the well-known French heart specialist, to-morrow.

Mr. Shaukat Ali declared that his brother was very optimistic regarding the result of the Round Table Conference and expected that as a result of the consultations between the delegates during the voyage, united and representative demand could be submitted.—Reuter.

MRS. ASAF ALI REFUSES TO EXECUTE BOND.

:o:

Sentenced To One Year's S. I., In Default.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29.

Mrs. Asaf Ali, wife of Mr. Asaf Ali, third Dictator, Delhi War Council, was sentenced to-day to execute bond to be of good behaviour for one year, or, in default, to suffer one year's simple imprisonment. She was placed in "A" class.—A. P.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

"The Pen" Wins.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

At Newmarket to-day, the Cambridgeshire Stakes, run over one mile and one furlong, resulted as follows:

THE PEN	 1
RACEDALE	 2
THE RECORDER	 3

—Reuter.

DECCAN SABHA'S BELATED RROTEST.

:o:

POONA, Oct. 29.

The Deccan Sabha has passed a resolution protesting against Ordinance No. 9, the Ordinance issued by H. E. the Viceroy and urging its withdrawal. The Sabha has also asked for a fresh inquiry by a Committee, containing non-officials enjoying the public confidence, into the circumstances leading to the firing at Sukkur, in August last, and another inquiry by a mixed Committee, into the Chirner firing.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD INSPECTOR ACQUITTED.

:o:

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 29.

In the case in which Inspector Castellari and Sergeant Sandys of the Allahabad Police appealed against the convictions and sentences on the charges of criminal breach of trust and abetment in respect of the property of the late Mr. Gertauner, who was the proprietor of Messrs. Hanhart and Co., the Sessions Judge has allowed the Inspector's appeal and acquitted him, but confirmed the conviction and sentence against Sergeant Sandys.—A. P.

50,000 Peasants Leave Their Hearths & Homes In Bardoli.

"NO SWARAJ, NO REVENUE."

Village Hampdens Of Gujrat Determined To Lose All

BARDOLI, Oct. 28.

Peasants of Bardoli are firm in their resolve not to pay land revenue. They say they do not want to evade payment, but they will pay when ordered by Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai.

In the last week of September the peasants began to evacuate village after village. On the tenth of October the Kitcher Police were stationed in this taluka. The Collector and the police Superintendent also have pitched their tents here since then.

Sjt. Khusalbhai, Secretary of the Swaraj Ashram ordered all the peasants to bid good-bye to their homes. 50,000 peasants, out of 87,000, have alrady evacuated by this time.

WHAT COLLECTOR THINKS.

Mr. Braham, the Collector, and Mr. Desai, the Deputy Police Superintendent are prepared to hear Complaints of harassment by the police, but they do not believe that the peasants of Bardoli can stand firm in their resolution of staying outside their homes for a very long time.

ATTACHMENTS IN BARDOLI VILLAGES

Women Picketer Abused

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, Oct. 28.

Property worth about Rs. 75 belonging to Mr. Dahyabhai Parbhubhai of Rayam was auctioned in presence of the Circle Inspector and Talati. One bidder was any how found and all the articles were sold for Rs. 19-4-0.

A bedstead, 2 swings, 3 tables and two chairs attached articles of Mr. Durlabhbhai Nana were purchased in auction sale by a Bania Ochav Babar of Varad for Rs. 9-4-0.

Attached rice from Rayam village was also auctioned two days back. Government ... has informed the public of Bardoli and owners of rice mills throughout the District to sell it at Rs. 4 for Hara. None of them came to b'd. At last a petty shopkeeper in Mr. Jahangir's toddy-shop was made to buy it at Rs. 3-0-0 per hara.

WOMAN PICKETER ABUSED.

Four of the many policemen, who were guarding the Sarbhon Swaraj Ashram, visited the liquor shop of the place on 26th evening. The liquor shopkeeper informed them about picketing activity of volunteers and requested them to come back in mufti. They came, they drank and stepped thrice. Thakorbhai Bhimbhai Desai who was picketing there and asked him to go away. He refused. The policemen dragged him some 100 yards and leaving him there came back near the shop. Mrs. Kasturbaben Bhatt was performing her duty as a picket. She was threatened to quit, she replied: "Even your sub-inspector permits picketing from a distance of 40 yards. I am not going to leave my post." The policeman then began to abuse her saying 'Fojdar's Raj is gone, now our Raj has begun in this village. Go away". She stuck to her post. Policemen became more furious and once again ran to that male picket and began to beat him and at last went away.

The Excise Inspector also visited the place the same day, threatened the picketers and took down their names.

"NO SWARAJ, NO REVENUE." ...

Bardoli Peasants' Reply To Commissioner.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Oct. 28.

The peasantry of Bardoli have created a crisis. They have made a present to the world of an unrivalled example of a migration movement on such a large scale. It is no wonder high officials are running down to study the situation. Mr. Braham, the Collector of Surat, is permanently camping there except for a flying visit occasionally elsewhere. Mr. Garret, Commssioner of N. D., also visited Bardoli last week and went round the Taluka meeting few farmers he could find at different villages. Farmers spoke to the highest officer of Gujarat in a most straightforward manner. They convinced him of heir determination and said plainly: "No Swaraj, No Revenue".

Mr. Garret visited Afwa, Vankaner, Siker, Khoj, Pardi, and many other villages. He said: "Why do you invite miseries? Be as you were ten years ago and enjoy life in your houses. Pay up your arrears, come back to your villages and police will not harass you. I guarantee."

The farmers replied: "People have migrated firstly because of Mr. Ismail Desai's ways, secondly because of their vow not to pay land revenue till Mahatmaji and Sardar are released and they order them to pay."

Mr. Garett started midly but seeing the defiant spirit of the people, he threatened them that, unlike in 1928, their forfeited lands were never going to be returned and they would be rendered homeless and penniless, all their properties would be no where. The farmers of Khoj persisted: "We still say 'No Swaraj,' 'No Revenue,' or revenue only at the command of Mahatmaji and the Sardar." The three tallest among Khoj peasants, Messrs. Nathubhai Haribhai, Chhitubhai Govindji and Chhanabhai Naranbhai were arrested. Thereupon a farmer who is not a 'defaulter' requested the Commissioner to release them as they alone were the most helpful persons in guarding the village against the depredations of the well known organised band of robbers.

A third farmer, who also has paid up his revenues said: 'Saheb, defaulters have migrated from the village. How are we, who have paid up our revenues, to live here in face of this gang?" Mr. Almaula, Deputy Collector replied for Mr. Garret: "Do you mean to say we should appoint a special 'fojdar-sub'inspector of police for you?"

Carrying those three peasants leaders of Khoj along with them, the party of officers returned to Bardoli.

JAMBUSAR VILLAGES BEING EVACUATED.

:o:

Peasants' Resolve Not To Pay Any Tax.

(From A Correspondent).

JAMBUSAR, Oct. 28.

A posse of police with lathis passed through the town of Jambusar, yesterday morning, at 3 a.m. damaging the two notice boards of the Congress Committee. In the morning at 6 o'clock the notice-boards were restored, but they also were removed. Three more notice-boards have been put up.

Sjt. Yeshwant Joshi and Hiralal Narielwala have been sentenced to two moths. for their speeches at Tankari asking peasants to withhold the land revenue.

EVACUATTION OF VILLAGES.

Many villages in the Taluka are firm in their resolve, and hence are evacuating the villages one by one.

Great enthusiasm prevails at Kimoj. The peasants of this place did not take part in the fes-

(Continued on page 7.)

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

Situations Vacant.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENTS—INVITED. Enclose Anna Stamp for particulars to Box No. 387, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—Guardian Tutor for three small girls, either graduate or undergraduate strong in Gujrati and knowing Hindi. Apply BIRLA BROTHERS LTD., Churchgate Street, Bombay.
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WANTED—Professors (Laws), Muslim Graduates, Lady Doctors, Lady Typists B.Com., (Shorthand Typist). Consult immediately ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY 110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.
A R 3544

WANTED—PROFESSORS, (Laws,) Veterinary Graduates, Lady-Doctors, Lady-Typists, B. Com., (Shorthand-Typist), Muslim-Graduates. Consult immediately ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
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WANTED—A BRANCH SECRETARY for a newly started Life Office for Bombay Branch on a monthly pay of Rs. 100 and an office allowance of Rs. 25. State previous experience. Cash security of Rs. 3,000 essential. Applications from local people of influence preferred. Apply Post Box No. 2318, Calcutta.

WANTED SUB-AGENTS everywhere, to canvass for a Premier Indian Insurance Company. Experience unnecessary. Good prospects for influential retired men or the unemployed. Write soon to Box No. 377, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED SEVERAL ORGANISING Managers on a salary of Rs. 100 per month to distribute loans in Mofussil according to Loan Scheme of the Bank. More than Rs. 1,00,000 (One Lakh) have been invested during the last few months. Only the selected candidates shall get the full particulars. No personal interview will be allowed before selection. Application stating qualifications and age should be forwarded to the Calcutta office of the Bank The MIDLAND BANK (INDIA) LTD., 8, Canning Street, Calcutta.
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M R3545

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WANTED—STUDENTS for Accountancy, Secretarial Practice, Shorthand, Typing. For full particulars, apply PRINCIPAL, GREGG COLLEGE, Ahmedabad.
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500 WAGONS FIRE WOOD. 500 wagons charcoal. 50,000 Poles timber ready and 25 wagons match wood ready for sale at Katni G. I. P. Ry. station. Gentlemen interested in purchase should apply for quotations and other particular to:—SETH ABDULKADAR DADABHAI, Katni, C. P.
T R 3537

Public Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHIVLAL POPATLAL KANKHARA has retired from the partnerships carried on in the names of Messrs. Shivlal Chhaganlal and Co., Shivlal and Co., and Davison and Co., at Princess Street, Bombay, as dealers in Aerated water Requisites and Soda Water Machinery, etc., from Kartik Sud 1st, Samvant Year 1987, and Mr. Chhaganlal Prabhudas Kothari has taken over the assets and liabilities of the said firms and will continue the same as the Sole Proprietor thereof. Mr. Shivlal Popatlal Kankhara is however responsible for the liabilities of the firm of Messrs. Shivlal and Co., incurred before 18th June, 1928.

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Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JETHA VIRJI also spelt as JAITHA VIRJI, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a retired Merchant ..... Deceased.

(1) MADHAVJI VIRJI, (2) PRANJIVAN MADHAVJI, both of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Napean Sea Road, without the Fort, and (3) RAMAVAHU, widow of Jetha Virji, and (4) DAMODAR GORDHANDAS, both of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort, Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fourth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty and in the twenty first year our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. FAREY,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

L. A. VAKIL,
24th day of October, 1930.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
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Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FATMABAI, widow of Vali Mahomed Ismail, and HASAN MIYA VALI MAHOMED have contracted to sell to our client the following property belonging to them, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground situate, lying and being at De Lisle Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 413-2/3 (four hundred and thirteen and two-thirds) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. K-11981 and New Survey No. IB-2704 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 76 (of Lower Parel Division), together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2251 (5) and Street No. 300 (D), and which premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Ayoob Haji Rahimtoola, on or towards the South by the property of R M. Arjani, on or towards the East by the property of D. K. Daruwala and on or towards the West by the property of B. H. Warden, and which property is in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as attorneys for the purchaser at their Office situate at No. 23-25, Hammam Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 29th day of October 1930.

NANU HORMUSJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1897

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PALTON ROAD OPPOSITE FISH MARKET NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Mr. Krishnarao Vishwanath and Anandrao Krishnarao the Mortgagees and with the consent of Mr. Abdul Rehman Haji Aboo the Mortgagor sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on THURSDAY, the 30th October, 1930, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

Government leasehold land being Plot No. 2 of Palton Road Scheme situate at Palton Road opposite Fish Market (Crawford Market) in Bombay admeasuring about 700 square yards with structure consisting of six shops a big godown and or temporary theatre, and registered under A Ward No. 3353 (1 D), Street No. 4 D., and Cadastral Survey No. 1504 of Fort Division.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to the Undersigned.

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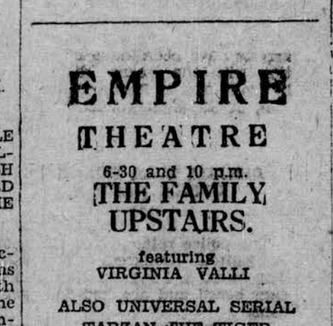

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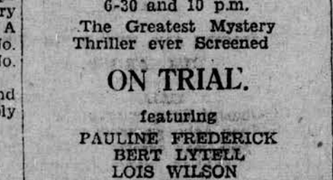

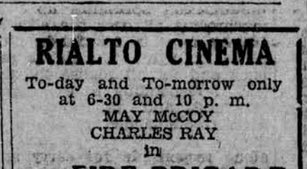
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AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES

... WALL STREET OPERATORS BUYING ...

Heavy Short Covering Causes Advance.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market record a sharp rise of 51 points.

This rise is the first bullish record of the present season. It is reported that Wall Street operators were buying cotton freely. This demand influenced heavy short covering. All offerings were well absorbed and the market maintained steady tone throughout the day. Private opinions are divided. Some are inclined to look for higher prices eventually while there exists a cross section which believes that heavy covering has weakened the technical situation of the market. The trade conditions do not show sufficient improvement to justify the present rise. It must be recalled that farmers are holding large quantities of cotton and co-operatives are holding something like 2 millions of bales. Present rise is likely to attract actual cotton and we see no reason to follow the advance. It is advisable to liquidate holdings and keep on the short side for quick turns.

Other commodity markets and wheat markets do not show sufficient improvement. We think the present spurt is sentimental and any adverse development is likely to result in a sharp decline. Spot cotton prices advanced 40 points to 11.65c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 39 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 40 points to 11.30c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady and ruled firm on heavy short covering Manchester reports were encouraging; but it appears that the mill activity has not increased in any way. No fresh enquiry from either India or China is noticeable. The market closed at a rise of 24 to 25 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 11 points to 6.26 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 22 points, and Egyptian prices advanced 41 to 39 points.

The following list of private cables will be found interesting as various reasons are assigned for the rise. This means that everybody tries to interpret the recent rise according to individual cult of mind:—

PRIVATE CABLES.

No. Y. January Highest 11.75 (close); Lowest 11.38 (10-46 a.m.).

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Although sentiment turning bullish present prices high enough, but prefer buying on sharp declines."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received on Wednesday the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool:—Cotton trade steady buyer. Heavy short covering. New York cables Stock Exchange higher.

Liverpool:—World beginning realize cheapness all commodities. Sellers reserved. Cotton should react. Favour purchases setbacks.

New York:—Houses with Manchester connections covering short sales. Speculators are buying distant positions of "Futures". Our opinion is that the expectation is rather for higher prices. Lancashire yarn market following the advance in cotton.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9 a.m.:—New York cables: United States Cloth Sales are about equal to current production, mill activity just about maintained, margins are just about maintained, though unsatisfactory, are sufficiently encouraging to maintain present activity. England and the Continent of Europe Sales of Cloth and Yarn about equal to current production. Mill activity just about maintained.

11-45 a.m.:—Liverpool market firm on scattered buying, little cotton for sale. Liverpool market advanced in sympathy with strength of Egyptian market.

1-30 p.m.:—While advance may proceed further think it wise to take profit as heavy short covering taken place in Liverpool and New York making market technically weaker, also advance likely to increase hedge selling. Cannot see sufficient improvement in trade to justify further advance.

9 p.m.:—Liverpool: Shorts covering, general buying, stoploss orders being reached, trade fixing call sales.

New York:—Short covering. Wall Street buying, speculative buying readily absorbing offerings, tone of market good.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 6.51; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 213 equal to 4.83. Difference 130 points equal to Rs. 74.

New York May (Close) 12.15 equal to 6.07; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 213 equal to 4.83. Difference 124 points equal to Rs. 54.

Liverpool-New York (at Liverpool close) January 90, May 87 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 28.

December	11.56+.37
January	11.77+.51
Dec. (New Contract)	11.57+.42
Jan. (New Contract)	11.75+.49
Mar. (New Contract)	11.94+.36
May (New Contract)	12.15+.40
July (New Contract)	12.32+.39
Middling Spot	11.65+.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 28.

October	11.54+.39
January	11.69+.39
Middling Spot	11.30+.40

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 28.

Oct. (New Contract)	11.52
January (New Contract)	11.75
March (New Contract)	11.99
New York. 11 a.m.	
Oct. (New Contract)	11.54
Janu. (New Contract)	11.79
March (New Contract)	12.01

NEW YOIK COTTON DAILY. STATISTICS.
New York, Oct. 23.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	118,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	35,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 28.

	Opening	Closing.
October		6.10+.24
November		6.10+.23
December		6.16+.23
January	6.11	6.21+.23
February		6.25+.23
March	6.23	6.33+.23
April		6.37+.23
May	6.33	6.43+.23
June		6.47+.23
July	6.42	6.53+.23
August		6.56+.23
September		6.59+.23
October		6.64+.24
Middling Spot		6.26+.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Oct. 28.
Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	400

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 28.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.95+.10
Scinde, Fine	4.20+.10
Scinde, Superfine	4.30+.10
Bengal, Good	3.70+.10
Bengal, Fully Good	3.95+.10
Bengal, Fine	4.20+.10
Oomra, Good	3.90+.10
Oomra, Fully Good	4.20+.10
Oomra, Fine	4.50+.10
Broach, Fully Good	4.55+.10
Broach, Fine	4.80+.10
Broach, Superfine	5.05+.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 28.

November	9.16+.42
December	9.22+.42
January	9.25+.41
March	9.42+.39
May	9.59+.38
July	9.76+.38
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	9.95+.15

LONDON SILVER.
London, Oct. 28.
Silver.—Market is quiet

Spot	16-1/2
Forward	16-1/2

LONDON GOLD.
London, Oct. 28.
Bar Gold, Fine per og £4-5-0-1/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Oct. 23.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	1-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans	1-7/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 Months	2-1/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 Months	2-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months	3-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Oct. 28.

T T London on Berlin	20.38-7/8
T T London on Amsterdam	12.05-7/8
T T London on Brussels	34.84
T T London on Madrid	44.56
T T London on Milan	92.78
T T London on Berne	25.02
T T London on Paris	123.81
T T London on Prague	163.78

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Oct. 28.

Demand Bills	485.63

LONDON METALS.
London, Oct. 23.

Copper Braziers	£56-1/2
Yellow Metal	£46
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£12-3/4
Corrugated, Sheet 24 Gauge	£15-5/8
The English Ingots	£120-3/4

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

GERMANY IN POLITICAL TURMOIL

—:o:—

WHAT THE "NAZIS" AIM AT

("P. B.," after personal investigations of the German political situation, writes in the "Spectator," London:)

Probably no movement in Germany, since the revolution of 1918 has so signally attracted the attention of other nations to the country as the victory of the Hitler group in the recent elections. Much has been written about the event abread which cannot stand the test of critical analysis. Obviously, a movement which has influenced so many circles as the National-Socialist movement has cannot have developed merely in thin air. There must have been suitable ground for its development, and it must have had forces capable of development within itself. The question of the ground was briefly touched upon in the letter from Germany in the *Spectator* of September 20th; the particular forces inherent in the movement are most clearly portrayed in its own programme. It is worth while to spend a little time in considering *sine ira et studio* this programme, as it was published on February 25th. 1929. A subsequent meeting of the party decreed that the programme as thus drawn up must remain unalterable for all time.

It must be noted that the main aim of the movement was not to create a political party in the narrow sense of the word. The preface to the programme states expressly that "once the aims outlined in the programme have been attained, the leaders have no intention of creating new ones, and of thus artificially producing discontent amongst the masses in order merely to prolong the life of the party. When the aims of the party have been realized it will disappear from the arena."

The party calls itself a National Socialist German Labour Party. Every word of this lengthy title is important. It is national because its programme demands the union of all Germans on the grounds of the right of self-determination possessed by all nations. As a consequence of this, it demands the annulling of the Peace Treaties of Versailles and St. German and that Germany should be given equal status with other nations. The assertion is often made in Germany that Germany is a country without space for development. This is also a tenet of the National-Socialists, who demand territory and soil where the superfluous German population can settle and till the ground. They constantly affirm that it is unjust that thirty-nine million Frenchmen should have more territory than sixty-five million Germans. Russia, too, is pointed to with its enormously extensive land.

AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME

Once this German Fatherland is created in a National Socialist manner, they propose to people it with the right citizens. Here the significance of the words "Labour" and "Socialist" in the party's title emerges. Citizenship will not be accorded as a matter of course, it must be earned. Only when a man has passed with credit through the State schools, or has performed a term of military service, or has served his country by compulsory work can he become a citizen. He must also be of German extraction to receive this honour. Jews are excluded on principle as being aliens; they, together with all foreigners, will fall under special legislation. Opportunities to work and to live will, in the first instance, be found for German State citizens, and when there are not sufficient to go round members of foreign nations will have to leave the country. The immigration of non-Germans into the country is to be prevented, and all non-Germans who have entered the country since August 2nd, 1914, are to be compelled to leave it. Only German State citizens, who in the National-Socialist scheme are to have equal rights and duties so as to obviate class-war, may hold public office. Party views are to play no part in such appointments; character and ability alone are to be the determining factors. The first duty of every State citizen will be to do physical or mental work. An income which is earned without effort or work is to be abolished, and the slevery caused by money which bears interest (*Zinsknechtschaft*) is to be broken. The nationalization of the banks and the bourses will be a preliminary tep credits will then be given by the State to industry, to the middle-classes, and to the peasants, not for speculative purposes, but to finance production. War profits are to be confiscated wholesale, and the Trusts, which have partly developed out of so-called War Companies, are to be nationalized Large retail stores are to be communalized, and are to be let at cheap rates to small traders. Directors and employees are to be profit-sharers on a clearly defined scale, and when they are no longer capable of work, they all, including the employees, are to receive an adequate pension. The land problem will be solved, firstly, by means of a law which will make it possible to expropriate land for public purposes; secondly, by abolishing ground-rent; and, thirdly, by preventing any kind of speculation in land. At the same time, private property will be protected and even placed under State guardianship. The immunity of members of Parliament will be abolished, and ministers, when their policy has broken down, will be tried in the State courts. The whole system of national education is to be thoroughly revised and developed. All harmful influences emanating from the Press, the stage, art and the cinema are to be eradicated.

A strong central figure must be created to carry through these reforms, and a plebiscite is to decide whether he will be a President or a monarch. At his side, as advisers but not as rulers, will stand a Parliament and chambers representing the various trades and professions. The mercenary army is to be abolished and to be replaced by a national army.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.

Under this standard the National Socialist Party entered the ballots—and won. I have attempted to describe its principles as objectively as possible. They combine a medley of Utopian and pernicious ideas, with thoughts which are self-evident and which other parties share with them. These ideas all contain a strong propagandist force which does not fail of its influence on the non-thinking masses. Panaceas are provided for all the country's woes—the only question is whether they will prove effective. How impracticable some of their plans are has already been shown by clashes which have occurred between their theory and their practice. So, for instance, in spite of that part of his programme which demands the union of all Germans on the grounds of the law of national self-determination Herr Hitler in practice adopted another attitude with regard to the reunion of Germany, and Austria and with regard to the question of South Tyrol. The nearer the National Socialist movement approached the borders of Italy the further did the question of the Austro-German fusion recede into the background of its programme, whilst the oppression of the Germans in Southern Tyrol became "a fictitious invention of Freemasonry"!

How the anti-Semitic tendency would work out in practice further developments alone can show. In their propaganda the National-Socialists are, of course, still firmly anti-Semitic, but in an interview with Karl von Wiegand, the American journalist, Hitler was inclined to water down some of his enmity for the Jews. Again, it is hard to conceive how the National-Socialists are going to carry through the eviction of every foreign without producing a world's boycott which will end in the economic ruin of Germany. Even those of their compatriots who are allowed to stay in the land will hardly have an easy time. From the cradle to the grave they will be subjected to an iron bondage. The National-Socialists will not boggle at the most extreme measures, if only they can breed a fine race. Witness their Spartanic views about the survival of the fittest, which can be read in any of their pamphlets.

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All Contributions Should be Addressed to the SECRETARY, Lal Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road North, Bombay No. 8.

FIRING ON KONKANI KOLIS

—:o:—

"Necessary For The Peace Of The District"

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Various accounts of the operations by the District Magistrate of Nasik against the Konkani Kolis in the East of the Kalvan Taluka on the 18th instant and subsequent days have appeared in the Press but no full report giving the reasons for the disturbance, the action taken and the result which has followed it has as yet been published. Government, therefore consider it necessary to issue the following communique.

GETTING EXCITED ABOUT IT.

At 2-30 a.m. on the morning of the 18th the District Magistrate of Nasik was informed by the Superintendent of Police and Mr. Karnik, the Deputy Superintendent, who had come in direct from Kalvan to give information concerning the misdoings of the Kolis in the eastern part of the Kalvan Taluka that the Kolis had been secretly incited by the banias of Kalvan, Kanashi and other places not to pay their grazing fees and that they had been filled with stories that the British Raj had been replaced by Gandhi raj. When, however, they had found that the persons who had urged them to refuse payment of the fees had themselves paid up they had become very enraged and further excited by the house numbering for the census, which they interpreted as a mysterious plot of some kind against them, had worked themselves up into a thoroughly excited condition and were fully prepared to do anything.

After holding a large meeting on the night of the 16th at Verul, three miles to the north of the Chankapur Tank followed by a ceremonial banquet, they had proceeded in large numbers on the morning of the 17th to the village of Kanashi where they severely beat the Police Patil and his mother, the Kulkarni and his wife, a police constable and a school peon and chased a round guard out of the village. Thence they had gone on the Chankapur where they seized a round guard and two talatis who were attempting to leave for Nasik. These they had brought back to the village and, after having beaten them, had made them sign their resignations as they had also done in the case of the patil Kulkarni, constable and beat guard at Kanashi.

ARMED FORCE SENT.

It was at once decided that a hundred armed police should be sent there and then to Kalvan accompanied by the Deputy Superintendent. This was done and the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police followed, arriving at Kalvan at 11 a.m. There the information they had received was confirmed by the statement of the peon and the round guard who also stated that all his papers had been seized and burnt. Arrangements were made to set out for Chankapur as soon as possible. The Kolis were informed that if they refused to go they would have to be dispersed but their reply was that they were armed and quite prepared to fight and die and that if the Government party came up they would be shown what bows and arrows could do. The District Magistrate repeated his offer to see a deputation if they came down, but it was only received with yells, abuse and references to "Gandhi Sarkar" and "Motilal Sarkar".

"IT IS, THEREFORE, CLEAR."

It is therefore clear that before further action was taken the amplest warning was given. After fifteen men had been hit by stones, the District Magistrate called up a sepoy with a 303 rifles. The distance separating the Kolis from the police party was about 200 yards. After giving one more warning without any effect, the District Magistrate ordered the sepoy to fire slowly, one shot at a time. Three were found on the top of the hill, two wounded seriously, and three more on the slopes of the hills and arrangements were at once made to take them to the bungalow. One man who was seriously wounded over the heart, died about half an hour afterwards. The other five were bandaged up so far as could be done, and placed in bullock carts packed with grass and sent to the Kalvan dispensary.

ACTION NECESSARY.

While regretting that it was found necessary to take such action against the Kolis Government are convinced that it was essential in the interest of the peace of the whole district that the gathering should be dispersed and it must be remembered that the Kolis themselves took the initiative in attack.

Satyagraha In Karnatika

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 27.

There have been 15 arrests in Kerur in the Bagalkot taluka during the last week for forest satyagraha and picketing of liquor shops. Those arrested include a local doctor. The liquor and toddy shop remains closed.

At Guledgudda in Badami taluk of the same district, thirteen persons, including a lady named Phakiravva Hampiholu, have been sentenced to two months' R. I. for picketing liquor shops under section 65 I.P.C. One leader has been sentenced to 10 months under section 117 and 65 I.P.C. Three more leaders, including a municipal councillor, are under arrest under the same sections. It is rumoured that there are warrants against many more. On the 24th instant the authorities under police protection removed the National Flag hoisted on the Municipal building. Great sensation prevails. Developments are awaited.

Arrests under the Intimidation Ordinance continue in Sirsi, two volunteers being arrested on the 24th instant. Every day during the last week 2 volunteers were arrested at Ankola for picketing liquor and toddy shops. Extradition warrants are served on a number of good and educated workers who are residents of the Mysore State but at present happen to be in charge of the Sotyagraha movement in North Kanara, to quit the British territory. Six such warrants were executed during the last week, the volunteers concerned being escorted by the police beyond British borders into the Mysore territory. The police will find an additional job when those deported insist on returning to their Satyagrah activities which they propose immediately on release. Only Rs. 500 has been collected as grazing fees in the Kumta taluk till now. The total amount every year used to be somewhere about Rs. 2,500. The same proportion exists in Siddapur and Sisri talukas. Ankola is standing very firm, not more than a few rupees being collected out of a total of Rs. 5,000 due on this account.

A police party has arrived at Kittur in the Belgaum district and three Congress workers have been arrested under sections 143, 427, 224, and 225. Warrants for cutting toddy trees are pending against 14 more persons including, it is said, Mr. Dhavale who is the originator of the movement in Kittur.

Unlawful Association Ordinance In Benares

BENARES, Oct. 27

The City Magistrate this evening sentenced Thakurdas, Advocate, to 3 months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400 or in default further six weeks simple under the Unlawful Association Ordinance. Rameshwar Sahai Sinha, education superintendent, Benares Municipality, and Jagannath Sharma were sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default further one month's rigorous imprisonment. Gyanchand Mandanlal Kapoor. Viseshwar Iyer, Satyanarain Durgadas and Bhattacharjee were sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment.

Umaprasad was acquitted as he stated that he did not attend the Congress meeting held to protest against the Unlawful Association Ordinance and was not a member of the Congress or the Youth League.—A. P.

Dholera Satyagraha

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

DHANDHUKA, Oct. 27.

Yesterday a young boy was distributing Ranpur Patrika "Padgham" to the public when he was set upon by a police constable and was severely man-handled. He was taken to the Thana and it is reported he was beaten all the way to it.

PICKETING IN DHANDHUKA.

Picketing on foreign cloth shops is conducted with vigour here. The merchants regret their own hasty decision of breaking open their sealed foreign cloth. They have not been able to sell one inch of any foreign cloth.

VAUTHA FAIR.

The annual fair at Vautha, a small place off Dholka, falls due at about the end of this month. Generally, the fair is attended by hundreds and thousands of people; because Vautha is a celebrated pilgrimage place in Gujarat being situated on the junction of no less than seven rivers. But this year the fair will most probably not be held at all or will be a mere small walk in and go out affair. Although, Dhandhuka Taluka will readily lend a helping hand if necessary, it is believed that Dholka Taluka volunteers will be quite able to look after this fair in their own particular Taluka as was done by Dhandhuka Taluka with respect to Bhimnath a fair of equal repute and resort.

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AKSIR No. 20 (b).	AKSIR No. 16.	AKSIR No. 44	AKSIR No. 32.
Special Quality. A valuable constitutional tonic. Works steadily can be used by young and old alike. Tones up the whole system gives appetite and energies the exhausted nerves. Suits all temperaments. Price:— 32 Pills Rs. 6.	An all round constitutional tonic. Rejuvenates the entire system, vitalises the heart, brain, liver, kidneys, etc. and cures Polvuria, acids phosphates, urates etc passing with urine. The best for extremely hot temperaments. Prices:— 32 Pills Rs. 4. 16 Pills Rs. 2.	A delicious majun. An all-round tonic. Produces delight, Freshness and power. Price:— 2 tolas Rs. 2. Sample As. 8	A powerful all-round tonic. Tones up the whole system and imparts rosy brilliance to the skin in a few days. Price:— 5 tolas Rs. 4. Sample Re. 1.

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POLICE EXPLOITS IN GUJERAT

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).

ANAND, Oct. 27.

The Police went to Chikhodara where they saw Sjt. Manibhai Motibhai Patel sitting on the pavilion of the Arya Samaj Mandir. He was taken to the cross-roads and ordered to show the houses of the convicted persons. When he refused to do so, it is alleged, he was severely beaten. Then the writings on the wall were ordered to be scratched out. Whoever came across was beaten.

One Gangabahen was fined Rs. twenty. To recover that amount the police removed goods worth Rs. forty.

It is alleged that many men and women were harassed and one old lady was beaten.

Then they arrested Sjt Motilal Bhogilal and Sjt Chotalal Bhulabhai. While they were conveyed to the motor, they were beaten.

Some people are evacuating the villages which gives them an appearance of a burning ground.

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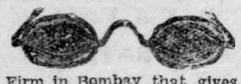

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His Highness The Chief of Ichalkaranji.
The Hon. Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott.
The Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai Shah.
The Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan.
The Hon. Mr. Justice A. Kensington.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Rao.
The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.
The Hon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
The Hon. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
The Hon. Mr. A. K. M. Dehlavi.
The Hon. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas.
The Hon. Mr. H. B. Clayton
Sir E. J. Headlam,
Sir Lawless Hepper.
Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar.
Sir J. C. G. Bowen.
Sir Shapurji Billimoria.
Sir Bisseradas Daga.
Sir Hormusji Wadia.
Col. R. S. J. Gillespie.
Col. W. M. P. Wood.
Col. F. Windham.
Col. R. C. Burke.
Col. R. M. Carter.
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TO SECURE COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE FOR PHILIPPINES

American Legislator's Efforts

SENATE REPORTS FAVOURABLY ON HAWES BILL.

Since the occupation of the Philippine Islands in 1898, the Philippine question has never aroused more interest in these United States than at present. At the last Congress there were no less than six bills dealing with the Islands. After extensive hearings, the Senate Committee on Insular Affairs has reported favourably on a bill providing for Philippine independence within five years. It is known as the Hawes bill, introduced by Senator Harry Hawes. The Hawes bill would allow the Islands complete independence if, after five years of tentative self rule, a plebiscite should reveal the Filipinos as favouring freedom from American rule; tariff autonomy would be granted gradually during the period of experiment. The Hawes bill, writes Dr. Sudhindranath Bose in an article published in the 'Hindu'), represents a compromise between those who would grant immediate independence to the Philippines and those who would have the Islands retained indefinitely. It provides for a period of transition and adjustment. The bill represents the Philippine independence in an acceptable way before the Congress, when it meets next winter.

For thirty years American statesmen have been promising independence to the Filipinos, but most of the promises have been studiously indefinite as to the date of fulfilment. At last the time seems to have come for the redemption of those pledges. In a general way, the Hawes bill may be said to contain four major purposes, namely:—

1. To provide for the drafting of a constitution for a free and independent government of the Philippine Islands.

2. To provide for a ratification by the Philippine people of the constitution so formulated, and the election of govenmental officials under the new constitution.

3. To provide a 5-year period of test for the gradual change in the economic and political relationship between the Islands and the United States, thus giving the Philippine people an actual experience of such relationship, and an opportunity following such experience, to decide at a plebiscite whether they approve or disapprove of separation from the United States.

4. To provide, in the event of an affirmative vote in the plebiscite, for the final withdrawal of American sovereignty over the Islands, with such agreements by treaty as may be necessary for the protection of American right and properties in the Philippine, the liquidation of the public debt of the Philippines, and the retention by the United States of sites for coaling or naval bases as the United States may require.

TERMS OF INDEPENDENCE.

The Hawes bill grants independence to the Philippine Islands, but not forthwith. The actual withdrawal of the United States sovereignty will depend on the result of the plebiscite. This will be held only after a test of the new relationship between the Islands and the United States and afte rhe Filipinos shall have experienced the effects of independence.

The Hawes bill, which is now before me, is a pretty long affair with numerous provisions. But as some of its details are bound to be of interest to Indian constitution makers, it may be noted that the bill provides among others the following:

1. That the Philippine Legislature shall elect delegates to constitutional convention for the purpose of drafting a constitution for a free and independent government.

2. That the constitution so formulated shall provide for a government republican in form and adequate to secure a stable, orderly, and free government.

3. That the constitution so drafted shall provide that citizens and government officers shall take the oath of allegiance to the United States; there shall be absolute religious freedom and tolerance, foreign affairs of the Islands shall be under the supervision of the United States; all acts of the Philippine Legislature shall be reported to the Congress of the United States which shall have the right to annul such acts; the United States may intervene for the preservation of the Government of the Islands; the authority of the High Commissioner of the United States to the Philippine Islands shall be fully recognised and accepted.

4. That after the adoption by the convention of constitution so formulated, the constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Philippine Islands at an election and they shall vote directly to accept or reject it.

5. That the constitution so adopted and approved shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States for approval or rejection.

6. That if approved by the Congress, the President of the United States shall certify this fact to the Governor-General of the Philippines who shall issue a proclamation for the election of Philippines officials to assume and administer the new government.

7. That the new government having been thus formed and installed trade relations between the United States and the Philippines shall be during the 5-year trial period, upon the following basis: During the first year, trade relations shall be as at present. During the second year, 25 per cent of existing dusties shall be levied upon all articles imported into the United States from the Philippines, and on all articles imported into the Islands from the United States. During the third year, 50 per cent of such duties shall be levied. During the fourth year, 75 per cent. of such duties shall be livied. During the fifth year, full duty shall be levied upon imports to both countries in the same manner as on all foreign imports.

8. Before the withdrawal of sovereignty, the government of the Islands shall make provision for the acquisition by purchase or lease by the United States in the Islands of adequate naval bases and shall provide by treaty for the protection of property rights of Americans. The government of the Islands shall further provide, on terms acceptable to the United States, for the disposition of all fiscal matters and the settlement of all debts and liailities.

IMMEDIATE ACTION FAVOURED.

The Philippines at present occupy a dubious status. The Filipino, Malayan by race, is neither a citizen of the United States, nor is he a citizen of a free country. The 13,000,000 Filipinos find themselves, after a generation, to be in law and in fact, neither Americans nor foreigners. It is admitted even by those who oppose early independence for the Philippines that the present situation of uncertainty as to the political future of the dependency should be removed. The agricultural development of the Islands, is being handicapped, and certian manufacturing possibilities are also being dwarfed because of this general uncertainty.

There is in the Island, almost a unanimous demand for separation from America. There has come from the entire press of the Philippines, from all classes of its population, its public officials, and the representatives of its political parties a demand for independence. The business organizations of the Islands, their national conferences, their Government officials, their economists, their educator, their college and school students have all declared for dependence. The United States can no longer ignore such a demand without pre-cipitation serious trouble.

Only a few months ago the first Philippine Independence Congress, was held in Manila. More than 3,000 delegates from all over the Islands, including the alleged reactionary Mahomedan Filipinos met to deliberate on the question of independence. They discussed the different phases of the Philippine problem with especial reference to the economic consequences and political responsibilities which independence involves. With full knowledge of such consequences and responsibilities, the Philippine Independence Congress approved desolutions strongly urging independence at an early date.

This unanimity of public sentiment in the Philippines contrasts strikingly with the differences among colonial Americans before their separation from England. In the revolting Thirteen Colonies of America, thousands of prominent Tories and Loyalists were opposed to independence. In the Philippines, however there is scarcely a Filipino of any consequence who is not in favour of independence. In the face of this attitude on the part of 13,000,000 Filipinos, the Congress of the United States is compelled to find an early solution of the future status of the Islands.

EFFECT ON EASTERN COUNTRIES.

The Senate Committee on Insular Affairs, which approved the Hawes bill on the Philippine Independence, called on many witnesses to testify on the probable effect of giving freedom to Filipinos on the rest of the Asian people. The Committee in its final report to the Congress on this point held that if the Philippine independence stimulates a desire for independence on the part of other Eastern dependencies, that should be an occasion for rejoicing. Any democratic development in the Orient will be in keeping with the very best liberal traditions of the great American Republic. To quote from the report of the Senate Committee.

"We are proud that our experiment in self-government has been imitated by all the nations in South America and by many of the nations of Europe. The final pages of our history are those recording the conflicts that have followed our own departure from colonial dependency in 1776. We entered the Orient in 1898 as the protectors of a downtrodden people and later assumed to guide them to the level of Occidental civilization. That Occidental civilization finds its highest expression in the Philippine national independence.

"At this date of our supremacy over the Philippines, 30 years after our occupation of the Islands, to assert that our granting their freedom would be unwise because of the stimulus it would give to other nations cherishing like hope, is to validate a theory which will have but little weight with real Americans. We can hardly justify a course which began with the object of establishing a democracy in the Orient and which is to end in Colonial control.

"As will be verified by current events, there are Eastern colonies now endeavouring to assert their aspiration for national identity and moving towards independence, wholly without regard to our attitude in the matter of the Philippine Islands. Our presence in the Orient in these instances has not deterred desires for national self-expression."

BOMBAY PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS' STAND FOR BOYCOTT

—:o:—

Government Of India's "Appreciation"

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Rugby—The Government of India's appreciation of the situation upto October 24 states that provincial reports for the first half of October show that the previously noted improvement in the situation has been maintained. The position regarding boycott of foreign cloth is still unstable. Most of the provinces report that it is being sold openly in many places but it is not clear whether sales are of the existing stocks or of new stocks. In the main distributing centres there has not yet been widespread and open defiance of the Congress although there is reason to believe that in some of them secret sales are being carried on. Piece goods merchants in Bombay, however have rescinded their resolution passed earlier in the month to reopen sales. Picketing of educational institutions has been definitely dropped from the civil disobedience programme in view of the small success attained and a large measure of resentment caused in the Central Provinces. Movement in favour of parallel institutions has not shown any particular development. Economic conditions in rural areas continue to be source of anxiety owing to general fall in the value of practically every kind of agricultural produce. On the other hand economic situation in Bombay City nas improved and there has been substantial reduction in the number of unemployed mill labourers. —B. O. W.

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Rapid improvements guaranteed. No case is too chronic to yield to this treatment. Strict Privacy Guaranteed.

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Doctors and Educated classes of different provinces, after continued use of F. P. Pills and comparing with other medicines, declare that these Pills are the safest and surest among all drugs, pessaries and rubber goods and perceptively improve the health by effectively postponing conception. Price 3 months pills Rs. 3/4. Details Free.
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Sealing Waxes, Disinfectants.

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OBTAINABLE AT ALL REPUTABLE STORES.

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FIXED DEPOSIT of Rs. 50 and above accepted for 3 years at 9% p. a. Int. paid monthly.
SAVINGS ACCOUNT opened and interest paid at 6½% on daily balance.
RECURRING and CURRENT deposits accepted.
LOANS granted on jewels and other approved securities.
AUCTION CHITS started and conducted from time to time.

'B' CLASS DEPOSIT.

The Fund is starting B. Class Deposits which offers many advantages to depositors. A few agents for popularising this deposit are taken on a salary of Rs. 75/- and allowance of Rs. 25/-.

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For
All Lung Diseases and Chest Complaints, Rickets, General Debility. Specially recommended for under-nourished Children.

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Messrs. Konkar Bros. Poona.
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THE UNIQUE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
10 Canning Street, CALCUTTA.
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AGNISANJIVAN

For Indigestion, Loss of appetite and all similar complaints of the system. It is purely vegetable, mild and harmless, Highly recommended by Doctors and Physicians, Price Rs. 1-4-0.

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Office Agnisanjivan Karyalaya, 354, Kalbadevi, Bomba y.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

8-0 p.m. and 12-0 noon: Gramophone records.

9-20 p.m.: Sunderbai's vocal music.

FRIDAY, Oct. 31.

Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay Annual General Meeting, Esplanade Court, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 1.

S. S. "Rajputana" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Khandala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Wednesday the 5-11-1930. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FIRST ALL-INDIA CO-OPERATOR'S DAY.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute and Welfare Institutes, Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, the First All-India Co-operators' Day will be celebrated on Saturday (1st November) at 9 p.m. at Old Oil Mills, Chuna-bhati, Kurla.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute, a public meeting will be held in celebration of the 1st All-India Co-operators' Day on Saturday (1st prox.) at 6 p.m. in the Blavatsky Lodge of the Theosophical Society when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

SHRADDHANAND ROVERS TROOP.

The Ag: Scout Master writes:—"As the Scout Master of the Shraddhanand Rovers Troop (105th Bombay) has tendered his resignation it is desired desired that all Rovers should meet together on Sunday (2nd November) between 9 and 10 a.m. at Girgaum Vyayamshala Hall to discuss the situation created by the said resignation."

CASTOR OIL FOR HAIR.

The Effex Chemical Company have prepared castor oil for the hair. It is prepared in India, with Indian brain and Indian capital and is thoroughly swadeshi though its packing rivals that of any foreign preparation. It has a delicate and lasting perfume.

Appeal For Bhagat Singh And Comrades

—:o:—

In connection with the appeal issued by the President, Young Workers League, Bombay that appeared in Tuesday's issue of the "Chronicle," contributions may be forwarded to the Secretary, Young Workers' League, Megha Bhuvan, Parsi Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

STOLEN PROPERTY OF RS. 2,800 PURCHASED FOR RS. 48?

—:o:—

Abdul Hussein Ibrahim, owner of a shop at Surti Moholla was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday.

The accused was arrested on Tuesday in connection with the theft of certain steel rollers belonging to Messrs. P. P. Trivedi and Co. at Bruce Street. The stolen property is valued at Rs. 2,800.

The police in asking for a remand of the accused to police custody stated that their enquiries showed that the goods were removed in a motor lorry with the assistance of several coolies by two Mahomedans who are absconding.

The stolen property was recovered from the shop of the accused at Surti Moholla and his account books showed that he had purchased the same for Rs. 48/.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to police custody till November 5.

WORLD TOUR CYCLISTS.

Entertained By Bohra Y. M. A.

The Bohra World tour cyclists were entertained to a Tea Party by the President and members of the Young Men's Bohra Association at Kurwa Castle Walkeshwar on Sunday the 26th instant. Mr. Maskati the President of the Association in welcoming the guests eulogised their enterprise, the first great attempt of its kind by any Muslim and referred to the adventurous spirit of the Bohras in commerce and hoped that the same spirit will also be shown in physical, social, political and educational spheres. Mr. A. M. Kajiji endorsed the sentiments expressed by Mr. Maskati and after Mr. Jaferbhai on behalf of himself and Mr. Abbasbhai having replied in suitable terms the gathering dispersed at a late hour after a very enjoyable evening.

BOMBAY DOCTORS' "HORROR AND DISGUST."

AT HEAD INJURIES INFLICTED BY POLICE.

"The Object Was To Cause Much Serious Injuries To The Public As Possible."

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Medical Union was called at the Sanitary Institute, on Wednesday, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presiding.

The most important item on the agenda was "to consider the nature and statistics of injuries sustained by the public during the lathi charges on last Sunday".

HORROR AND DISGUST.

The Committee passed the following resolution:—"That the Managing Committee of the Bombay Medical Union looks upon with horror and disgust at the very high percentage (62 per cent) of head-injuries inflicted on the Public by the Police during their lathi charges on Sunday the 26th, October, 1930.

It is a well-known Medical axiom that no injury to the head should be considered as trivial and that every injury to the head however slight should be treated as serious.

The Committee looks upon with growing concern the increasing percentage of head-injuries inflicted by the Police in their successive lathi charges during the last six months, as will be seen from the following table:—

Lathi Charges on:	Percentage of Head Injuries.
21st, June, 1930,	10 per cent.
11th July, 1930,	13 per cent.
2nd August, 1930.	19 per cent.
18th September, 1930	20 per cent.
26th October, 1930	62 per cent.

The above figures clearly prove that the force used by the Police on Sunday the 26th was the object of causing as much serious injury to the public as possible."

Amongst those who were present were Drs. G. V. Deshmukh, Jivraj N. Mehta, K. K. Dadachanji, D. M. Gagrat, A. S. Erulkar, Sorab, Popat. J. J. Cursetji, R. C. Lam, J. E. Spencer, D. H. Dudha, B. B. Yodh.

POLICE CONDUCT TOWARDS WOMEN AND PEACEFUL CITIZENS.

—:o:—

Coal Merchants' Emphatic Protest.

The Secretary, Bombay Coal Merchants Association writes:—

The following resolution was passed at the General Meeting of the above Association held on the 28th instant:—

"This Meeting enters its emphatic protest against the repressive measures adopted by Government to crush the spirit of National insurgence and also protests against the wanton and repeated lathi charges on non-violent and peaceful citizens of Bombay and elsewhere and also protests against the conduct of the Police towards the ladies at the Azad Maidan and also against the wrongful removal of some ladies to deserted places far from Bombay on the 26th instant".

"BLUE BADGE" VOLUNTEERS DISAPPEAR?

Godowns Of European Firms Picketed Again On Wednesday.

A MILD SENSATION AT HORNBY ROAD.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

With a view to prevent the transport and delivery of foreign cloth to local merchants, the Warehouses belonging to Messrs. E. Spinner and Co. at Tamarind Lane, and Messrs. Grindlay and Co., at Ballard Estate, Fort, were picketed by women volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal on Wednesday.

The picketing operations attracted large crowds at Messrs. E. Spinner and Co. The "Blue Badge" volunteers who on the previous day had made their appearance and posted themselves side by side with the women pickets, were conspicuous by their absence, on Wednesday.

FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS PICKETED.

Besides the picketing Warehouses, women volunteers were also seen picketing foreign cloth shops at Grant Road, Girgaum, Mangaldas Market and the Fort.

WHAT THE POLICE DID.

Some excitement was caused at Hornby Road on Wednesday noon, when a police van entered the Nanabhai Lane, and drew up opposite a three-storeyed building. Two sergeants went into the building and the news got round that a raid of "Congress House" was in progress. The rumour proved to be false and a few minutes afterwards the sergeants drove away.

The police actions against Prabhat Pheris in the city has not daunted the people A few Prabhat Pheris paraded the streets on Wednesday morning, and the police arrested three persons in this connection.

PUBLIC MEETING AT AZAD MAIDAN.

A public meeting will be held at Azad Maidan at 6-0 p.m. to-day! under the auspices of the Bombay Marwari Youth League.

PAREL CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED.

—:o:—

Against a batch of three volunteers marched to the Congress Office Parel with the national flag on Wednesday. They were shouting 'vande-mataram, in the office After half an hour four sergeants and 30 constables came on the spot. They entered the office and took the national flag and Congress board. The names of the arrested 1 Rama Bala, 2 Jaba Managi, 3 Ramprasad.

MRS. SONAVALA'S CASE.

—:o:—

Postponed Again.

Hearing was resumed on Wednesday in the First Class City Magistrate's Court Bandra, in the case against Mrs. Kamalaben Sonavala, Mr. Rabade and Mr. Sangade. Mrs. Sonavala is charged under section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the other two accused are charged under Section 17 (1) of the same Act.

Mr. Bhadkamkar counsel for the second accused again cross-examined Sub-Inspector Khan and other prosecution witnesses.

When Mrs. Sonavala was asked by the Court if she had to say anything she said that she did not want to say anything for herself, but added that after May last she saw the second accused for the first time in the Bandra Lock-up.

The second accused Mr. Rabade said that he did not want to add anything but wanted to call defence witnesses.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to Tuesday November 4.

MISS SAFIA SOMJI

—:o:—

"A" Class Prisoner.

We understand that Safia Somji who was convicted on the 19th instant by Mr. O. H. Brown, Additional Magistrate to six months' simple imprisonment is given "A" class in Arthur Road Jail. The report that she was given "B" class is, we are glad to say, incorrect.

G WARD CONGRESS OFFICE AGAIN RAIDED.

—:o:—

Two Volunteers' Arrested.

The "G" Ward District Congress Committee's office at Dadar was again raided by the Bombay Police on Wednesday. A party consisting of one sergeant and 3 C. I. D. men accompanied by a dozen lathi police invaded the office at about 11 a.m.

The police seized a board bearing the name of "G Ward Congress Committee" and also removed a national flag. They then arrested two volunteers who were found in the office. Their names are:—

Shivram Babu Ningolkar and Gunpat Narayen Surve.

FOR SELLING CONGRESS BULLETINS.

—:o:—

Two Volunteers Get 4 Months' R. I. Each.

A sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment was awarded by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday to two Congress volunteers named Hatimbhoy Lalmia Darbani and Ebrahim Yusuf.

The accused were charged with assisting the operation of the "War Council" by selling "Congress Bulletins" under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Sergeant Rimmer giving evidence against the first accused stated that he seized five copies of the "Congress Bulletin" from first accused on October 23. He saw the accused standing with the copies in his hand at the junction of Procter Road and Girgaum Back Road and arrested him.

Inspector Lyons stated that the second accused was arrested on Monday while selling copies of the Bulletin at Girgaum Road.

The first accused pleaded "not guilty" and stated that he had not sold or distributed the bulletins.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced them as above.

INTERVIEW REFUSED.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

THANA, October 29.

Mr. B. G. Lokare, nephew of Dr. Hardikar, was not permitted to interview the latter in Thana jail. The interview with Dr. Hardikar was due on the 27th instant, but when Mr. Lokare along with Mr. Varerkar went to the jail, they were told that no interview could be granted. Messrs. Lokare and Varerkar were refused permission, while other relatives of Dr. Hardikar were allowed the interview. Is it the case that political prisoners are denied the right of seeing their relatives, on the ground that the latter are engaged in political activity?

"LATHI CREATES MORE HATRED THAN SONGS"

—:o:—

"No Safety For Anyone"

"POLICE WITNESSES ARE PARTISAN WITNESSES"

Addresses to the Court were concluded on Wednesday in the case in which Sjt. G. S. Adhikari and seven others stood charged under section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Judgment was reserved till November 4.

The accused were charged with assisting the operations of the Akhali Bharat Prabhat Feri Sangh which had been banned by the recent Government Notification. They were arrested by the police when they were going in a Prabhat Feri procession on the morning of October 16 near the Bazargate Street.

All the accused pleaded "not guilty".

(JOINED OUT OF CURIOSITY.)

The first accused stated that he was a graduate of the Madras University and that he had come to Bombay to appear for the LL.B. Examination. On the day in question he was taking tea in a restaurant when he saw a procession singing national songs in Kanarese. Out of curiosity he also joined them when he was arrested by the police.

Mr. B. T. Desai who appeared for the first and the second accused addressing the Court, stated that the Court had to be very careful in interpreting the clause under which the accused were charged, "Assisting the operations of an unlawful association" as given in the section was very vague.

The encouragement of spinning through the Charkha, he said, was one of the objects of the "War Council" and according to the section it might be argued that all those who encourage the charkha were assisting the operations of the "War Council" and persons who had nothing to do with the "War Council" might be hauled up before a Magistrate under this section such an interpretation, he held, would lead to undesirable results.

He asked the Magistrate where was the line to be drawn regarding the operations of an unlawful assembly. Speaking this case in particular, the prosecution, he said, had not proved anything regarding the operations of the Akhila Bharat Prabhat Feri Sangh and it would be wrong to presume that singing songs in the morning by a party was assisting in the operations of the Association.

ANY POLICE EVIDENCE.

The arrests of the accused continued Mr. Desai was absolutely illegal and the prosecution evidence could not be relied upon. Only police officers had given evidence in the case. Things had now come to such a pass that the police was always on the one side and the public on the other Police witnesses were thus partisan witnesses and unless their evidence was corroborated by independent witnesses their evidence could not be relied upon.

NO SAFETY FOR ANYONE.

Sub-Inspector Akut's evidence was incorrect and unreliable and if people were convicted on such evidence, there was no safety for any person. Further there was nothing to prove that the accused were singing national songs. As for creating feeling of hatred and contempt against Government Mr. Desai was of opinion that lathi charges by the police created more hatred against the Government than singing national songs.

Messrs. Kanuga and Gadkari also addressed the Court on behalf of the defence.

DO NOT UNLOAD BRITISH GOODS."

—:o:—

"People's Battalion's Volunteers' Among Dock Workers.

ONE VOLUNTEER ARRESTED.

BOMBAY, Oct. 29.

The People's Battalion changed the avenue of their operations on Wednesday when one of their soldiers Bhiva Polekar went to the Victoria Docks with copies of an appeal addressed to the dock-workers of Bombay calling upon them, "in the name of Mahatma Gandhi and their motherland and in sympathy with the National Revolution not to unload British goods." Supplying all workers in the Victoria Dock with copies of the leaflet. After the short meetings addressed by the volunteer of the Battalion were over, he turned to the Princess Dock. But before he had distributed away very large number of the leaflets or addressed any meeting he was arrested by a police constable and marched to the Police Station.

STUDENTS' SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

—:o:—

French Bridge, Chowpatty

Open from 4 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.

It offers side attractions such as the Art Gallery, Lele's Art Exhibition, Variety Entertainment, Merry-go-round, Cafe run by members of the Union.

Don't fail to pay a visit.

LATE MR. M. K. NANAVATY

—:o:—

An Appreciation.

(From a Correspondent.)

The death is announced at the age of 60 years at Junagadh of Mr. Manilal K. Nanavaty, B.A., LL.B., retired Chief Accounts Officer, Junagadh State, owing to paralysis of which he had a stroke some five years ago, when he was on active duty. He was medically advised to retire on leave but his unflinching devotion to duty prevented him from doing so. His eminent services were recognised by this premier State of Kathiawar from time to time and a handsome pension was conferred upon him on the eve of his retirement.

The deceased had served in in various capacities as Sessions Judge, Babariawad, Famine Relief Commissioner, Rajya Prakarani Court Judge and Chief Accounts Officer in the Junagadh State.

Mr. Nanavaty, was a scholar. Among his numerous publications are a poetical translation of the Bhagvad Gita, an Anthology of one hundred Gujrati poems of his own and essays on Child diseases, consumption and their nursing treatment and cure etc.

HUNGER-STRIKE FOR BOYCOTT OF COLLEGES

—:o:—

Mr. Kothare, Principal, Fine Arts College, Tilak Vidyalaya, Nagpur, who is on hunger-strike since Saturday at the gate of the Science College in that city, writes in the course of a statement:—

I have given up food since day before yesterday as a protest against the indifferent and in some cases even hostile attitude of grown-up College students towards the present movement for the freedom of their Motherland.

At the present important crisis in the history of their nation College students value selfishness more than noble duty to their nation. They indulge in the calculation of their individual profit and loss; but they never calculate the incalculable good to their nation by their combined sacrifice. They wrongly suppose that the Indian National Congress is a party, like the Moderate Party or the like; while in truth the Congress is the Nation. To go against the Congress is to go against the Nation in which they themselves are also included. They should know that the Congress is fighting for Swaraj which is not only Mahatma Gandhi's or Motilal Nehru's, but students', the future citizens of India.

They quote the words uttered by some wiseacres that students should not take part in politics; but they do not recollect the memorable words of Mahatma Gandhi and almost all the really great men of India and the world that a subject nation has no politics. India's struggle is not politics. It is one of life and death. They do not realize that in all movements for freedom it was the students, the young men, who took the lead.

... "ORGANISATION SIMILAR TO THOSE ... OF CONGRESS."

"People's Battallion Soldier" Gets 6 Months' R. I.

2 HOURS' STRIKE FOLLOWS LEAFLET IN DOCKS

"The accused is a member of the People's Battalion formed by Mr. H. D. Rajah—an organisation whose objects are similar to those of the Congress and the Boycott Committee which have been declared illegal. He is guilty, therefore, of being a member of an unlawful association" said Mr. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate Third Court when he convicted Shankar Polekar a "soldier" of the People's Battalion who had been arrested earlier in the day in Princess Dock when he was distributing leaflets addressed to the dock worker calling upon them not to unload British goods.

2 HOURS' STRIKE.

The prosecutor produced the original Marathi leaflet and a verbatim English translation of the same as also the badges of the People's Battalion the accused was wearing at the time of his arrest. A policeman giving evidence said that he saw the boy distributing some Marathi leaflets to and exhorting the dock workers to strike work as a result of which there was a complete stoppage of work for two hours and that therefore he arrested him.

The accused refused to take part in the proceedings.

The Magistrate held him guilty under Sec. 18 of the Criminal Law Amendment (viz.) being member of an association which though not declared illegal is carrying on the same activities as two "declared bodies (viz.,) the Congress and the Boycott Committee. He was sentenced to six months' R. I., and a fine of Rs. 50/- in default, a further imprisonment of six weeks.

Bombay Suburban Congress. President Surrenders Himself

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Oct. 28.

Mr. S. S. Naik, President of the Bombay Suburban Congress Committee which is declared an unlawful assembly surrendered himself to the police at Bandra at 9 p. m. on Sunday. As the date of the trial is not yet fixed, Mr. Naik is free on personal cognisance.

Mr. Naik is a B.A., L.C.E. of Bombay and B.Sc. in Engineering of the Edinburgh University and a member of the Institute of Engineers, India. He is the President of the Bombay Suburban District Local Board, a member of the Bombay University Senate For a number of years he was a high officer in the Bombay P. W D. which he resigned in 1920 during the first Non-Co-operation days. Mr. Naik was a Vice-President of of Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and a member of A. I. C. C.

Dadar Congress Office Raided.

—:o:—

At about 11 a.m. on Wednesday, (29th Oct.) a party consisting of a sergeant, 3 or 4 C.I.D. men and 12 policemen armed with lathis raided the "G" Ward District Congress Committee's Office at Dadar and took possession of the board bearing the name of "G" Ward District Congress Committee Office, removed the National Flag and arrested two volunteers named Shivaram Baboo Ningolkar and Ganpat Narayan Surve, who were on duty. The volunteers were taken to Mahim Police station.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

—:o:—

The Dy. Controller of the Currency writes:—

All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday the 29th October have been rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 5th November 1930 on the same conditions as previously announced.

HOLLY WOOD REVUE.

—:o:—

At The Capitol.

From Tuesday a change of programme has been introduced at the Capitol Cinema. Thisis "Hollywood revue," M.G.M.'s production which proved so popular when screened at the same theatre some months ago. The film presents 18 different variety items-musical comedy, skits, singing and dancing etc. in which as many as 30 stars are featured. Among these are such well-known screen favourites as Marion Davies, Joan Crawford, John Gilbert, Bessie Love, Norma Shearer, Buster Keaton, Charles King, Marie Dressler, Polly Moran, Anita Page, Laurel and Hardy, Dane and Arthur "Ukelele Ike" Conrad Nagel and Lionel Barrymore. As many as 20 popular strong-hits are featured including the favourite number "Singing in the Rain." Other attracive items are the dance ensembles, the most spectacular of which is "The orange blossom Time" in technicolour. The pleasing variety of the fare provided makes it one of the attractive productions. The Hearst Movietone News complete the programme.

"RIO RITA."

—:o:—

At The Wellington.

No wonder that the screen version of the famous musical comedy that held Ziegfeld's stage in New York for an extended run, has been such a tremendous draw at the Willington during the past few days and is continued for another week.

And that is saying a great deal when one recalls its previous run for three weeks at the Excelsior some months ago.

What is there in it which makes such a powerful appeal? The outstanding features are, of course, its rich and glorious music which is of a high operatic quality, the variety and gorgeousness of its dances, and the superb characterisations by the principals, John Boles as the romantic lover and Bebe Daniels, the golden voiced beauty who plays the Spanish Senorita, a role to which she brings the appropriate Spanish temperament and account, inherited from her Spanish royal ancestors This talented comedienne of the silent film, reveals in this her first talkie or unsuspected powers of dramatic acting. And her exquisite singing with her rich sopra no voice with the power of a seasoned artistic makes one forget that she is new to the art.

STORY OF 2 VILLAGERS' DEATH

HOW AND WHY THEY DIED.

NAGPUR, October 29.

Relating to the riot at Kurhadi village, Gondia Tahsil, Bhandara District, a Government communique says:—It appears that a police party was encamped to deal with mass forest Satyagraha. Villarge Dhimars refused to attend and render the customary service, and a police party of fourteen constables, of whom eight had lathis, went to summon them. One Dhimar, on refusal to work, was hustled by a constable. Thereupon the villagers attacked the police with lathis and tutaris. The police were hemmed in and defended themselves some using lathis, and others with weapons seized from the assailants.

In the melee which ensued, eight police constables received injuries, whilst two villagers received stabbing wounds to which they subsequently succumbed. How the wounds were inflicted is not known, but they were not of bayonets, as alleged, as none of the police had bayonets. After a full inquiry, the District Magistrate held that the police were justified in using the means they did to save their lives. H. E. the Governor-in-Council, while accepting this finding, considers further action not needed, that the criminal proceedings instituted be dropped and that an enquiry be held for ascertaining the circumstances of the dependents of the two villagers who lost their lives in this unfortunate local quarrel.

9 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

Nine volunteers were arrested yesterday on the charge of picketing foreign and country liquor shops.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Oct. 29.

Previous closing rate	11.75
To-day's opening rate	11.62
Difference	—.13
To-day's closing rate	11.54
Difference	—.21

Broach expectation A-M Rs. 209

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.

Previous closing rate	6.21
To-day's opening rate	6.29
Difference	plus .08
To-day's closing rate	6.22
Difference	plus .01

LOST

LOST.—One SECOND CLASS SEASON TICKET in the name of Bomanji Bejenji, between Churchgate and Andheri. If found, please write or see personally B. B. P., C/o "Bombay Chronicle".
PB

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LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA

LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA which was formerly located in the Congress House compound has been REMOVED to RAWAL BUILDING NO. 1, 2nd FLOOR OPPOSITE N. POWEL & CO., LAMINGTON ROAD, guardians are requested to send the girls to this place on MONDAY, the 3rd November, 1930, at 10-30 (S.T.) after the Diwali vacation.

S. G. NADKARNI,
Ag: Principal,
Lok. Rashtriya Kanyashala.

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80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1930.

PORTENTS

—:o:—

Opening Parliament on Tuesday the King referred in his speech to the Round Table Conference and said: "I earnestly trust that in the conclusion of its proceedings may be found agreed and wise solutions of those important questions upon which it will be called to deliberate". The questions that are really "important" to India have already been ruled out of court. Anybody who has read the correspondence between the Congress leaders on the one side and Srijuts Sapru and Jayakar has had no doubt that the Round Table Conference cannot bring about "agreed and wise solutions" acceptable to India. Indeed, India has been deliberately excluded from the Conference. This would be enough to prove that the British Government did not mean business. Further confirmation is found in the manner in which their subordinates in India are fighting the National Movement. The Ninth Ordinance has heralded a grim intensification of the campaign against what the Socialist Secretary of State once described with eloquence as "the insurgence of India's racial and national aspirations". Arrests have multiplied all over India. The severity of sentences has almost doubled. New sections of the Indian Penal Code have been pressed into service to send back leaders like Sjt. Rajagopalachari to jail almost as soon as they come out. Women and young girls also have not escaped the new drive. Who can forget what happened in Bombay on Sunday last? To crown all, a savage sentence has been inflicted on the President of the Indian National Congress. He has gone back to jail for the fifth time after eight days of freedom. These are portents of what is in store for India—thanks to a Socialist Government's betrayal of its own principles. They also constitute a confirmation of India's suspicions and lack of faith in Britain's intentions. So far as India is concerned the Round Table Conference died, and rightly so, before it was born.

The individuals, however, who have gone to London on false pretences, had hopes—hopes of bringing half a loaf and duping the country into accepting it as full bread. Even they will fail to secure—unless their betrayal of the country's cause is continued indefinitely beyond the present stage—"agreed and wise solutions of those important questions upon which" they have been invited to "deliberate". For, in this case too, the portents are unmistakable. Inquiries made by our Delhi correspondent regarding the contents of the Government of India's despatch, throw a flood of light on the far-famed sympathy of Lord Irwin for Indian freedom. The Government's scheme is Lord Irwin's formula and "attempts", as our correspondent says, "on paper to claim a step forward compared to Simon proposals for the centre, but it is entirely unworkable and has no element of responsibility in it. The so-called duality of control does not even come up to dyarchical standards because while it aims at the selection of some one or two Indian members of the Government from among the elected members and gives them the right of Leadership of their group or groups they will not be responsible to the Assembly but only to Parliament". No wonder that Mr. Baldwin should say that "its publication would allay a good deal of criticism which had been uttered in various quarters and which it would be wise to allay as early as possible." This is the Dominion Status that Sjt. Sapru and company have gone to seek at the Round Table Conference.

Our Liberal contemporary is annoyed at Mr. Churchill's latest speech. It accuses him of impudence. Mr. Churchill has always been impudent. At Chingford he was right also: "The Conference, was not empowered to frame a Dominion Status Constitution but could only recommend a Constitution, which had to be enacted by both Houses of Parliament". Mr. Churchill was not speaking as a Die-hard. He was merely interpreting Mr. Baldwin's anxiety. More, he was confirming in his own words a conspiracy unearthed by none other than our contemporary's "Scrutator". "I am creditably and reliably informed", he says, "that Mr. Lloyd George, with the help of Lord Reading, and other Conservative friends, is determined, whatever may be the result of the Conference, to urge Imperial Parliament at some future date, to go no further than the Simon Commission's Report". This is not all. "To tell the truth, however disappointing it may be to Indian hopes and aspirations, the Labour Government has the foggiest of notions as to its policy in regard to the Conference ..." "Scrutator" further accuses Mr. MacDonald of being "now in the frame of mind which is suspiciously akin to that of the die-hards, and talks about Great Britain refusing to be intimidated." The plight that awaits our "delegates" is sad indeed. But who can deny that they would richly deserve it? None can escape Nemesis whatever the form that it may take.

MORE TRASH

—:o:—

When a body of persons start an association called the "Indian Industries Association," sensible people expect that the object of such an Association will be the promotion of indigenous industry. But the Association recently started in Bombay under this name has, it is evident, quite a different object. Its series of "Bulletins" provide an inkling into its true aim—the vilification of the Congress in order to serve the purpose of anti-national interests in India. We commented recently on the trash it had served up in a "bulletin" issued after it became evident that Bombay's piece-goods merchants were determined to stand by the country and had refused to fall victims to the temptations offered to them by those whose financial interest lies in the sale of foreign cloth in India. In that "Bulletin" the Congress was grotesquely admonished for having neglected the question of minorities. Unable to answer our challenge how the Congress had shown this neglect, unable also to meet the exposure of the true aims and objects of this Association for the promotion of Indian industries, by a contributor to the "Chronicle,,, it has issued another "Bulletin" which in its recklesss travesty of political facts and in its threat to Bombay's patriotic merchants provides more trash for public consumption.

But the public will refuse to consume it nor will the piece-goods merchants be deflected from their patriotic course to refuse to sell foreign cloth because of the accusation made against them that under Congress dictation they are embarking upon a "mass repudiation of contracts." It is an insult to the merchants to accuse them of such repudiation because so far as we are aware they have not repudiated any contracts. Then the "Bulletin" denounces Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, accusing him of offering "pen and paper to the Frontier men, when he knows that they have not the chance to write out the demands, nor the power to enforce them." This contemptible attitude towards the brave people of the North-West Frontier as also the general anti-national tone of the latest "incursion into the political field" of the "Indian Industries Association" is indicative of the Anglo-Indian mentality of its author or authors. The "Bulletin" reads very much like a leading article in the Anglo-Indian Press. As regards the efforts of the Congress to come to grips with the minorities problem, recent political history gives abundant proof. It may be convenient for interests that are anxious to see the minority communities haggling with the majority community or with one another for rights and privileges, to denounce the bold policy of attacking the problem root and branch, advocated by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Congress leaders are held up to ridicule in the "Bulletin" for "speaking loudly and magnanimously" over the issue and they are asked why Congress "officially does not endorse these empty declarations." The question, fatuous as it is, shows a pitiable ignorance of what the Congress endorsed at Lahore. The Congress has never stood in the way of "concrete schemes and working arrangements," but it has emphasized that the vital, primary endeavour of the Nation must be to win Swaraj. It is significant, that amongst the younger generation of Indians, free from the baneful incubus of communalism, there is the welcome desire to concentrate whole heartedly on winning freedom for the country. It is this new mentality which will relegate the communal question to its proper place and create a new perspective for envisaging the problem. This is being done by those who feel that they are Indians first and foremost and Hindus, or Muslims, or Sikhs, or Parsis afterwards. It is the development of this healthy outlook that stands to the chief credit of the Congress. Can the organisers of the Indian Industries (sic) Association say that their bulletins promote it?

FREE AND UNFETTERED CONFERENCE!

—:o:—

Lord Irwin, the British Premier and the official Labour Press emphasize that the Oval Table 'Tamasha' will be a free and unfettered exchange of views between the "representatives of India and the representatives of all the British political parties." We should have imagined that, according to this arrangement, there was no room at the Conference Table for an official, be he Indian or British. When Mr. Tambe of Nagpur was selected by Lord Irwin to go to London he resigned his post as Home Member in the C. P. Dyarchy. So did the Nawab of Chattari. He relinquished his post in the U. P. "cabinet" to be a "delegate" to the Conference. Then how is it that Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayutulla has been invited by the Viceroy to replace Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah at the Conference, because the latter is unable to attend, and yet, according to an A. P. message from Poona, he is to retain his membership of the Bombay Executive Council? Is the theory that the Conference is free and unfettered crumbling down so soon?

AT AZAD MAIDAN ON SUNDAY.

—:o:—

A False Charge.

(BY PAUL PRY.)

About two months ago, I forget the date, when the Flag Salutation ceremony took place on the Azad Maidan, a tremendous crowd took part in the ceremony. I was present that day when the Police wisely refrained from interfering with the procession and ceremony. On that day, many Europeans, Christians, and Anglo-Indians were present including a large number of European Police Officers and General Weir. Every one present admitted that the Police were wise in not interfering with that function, and even the "Times of India" and the "Evening News" thought so. The reason of this admission was the peaceful behaviour of the people and the orderly development of the ceremony. I estimated that no less then two hundred thousand persons of all creeds and castes took part in it.

Yesterday, I was again present at the Azad Maidan when a similar ceremony was to take place, but this time banned by the Police. A very larye number of people again assembled, or attempted to assemble, to do homage to the National Emblem. This time they met with a different reception. The Police were determined to prevent this peaceful domonstration of the national aspiration and set upon the crowd with their lathies. Was this necessary? Was it lawful to ban a peaceful gathering? What was the excuse? The Commissioner apprehended a breach of public peace. Was there any symptom of this? The Commissioner knew well that nothing of the kind was even remotely expected. He was however, determined to interfere and we know what form his interference took. I read in the "Times of India" this morning that the lathi charges started when the Public started pelting the Police with stones. Is it possible to invent such a shameless story when thousands of people are ready to deny it? I deny it with all the emphasis I can command. Not a stone was thrown at the Police. To begin with there are no stones on Cruickshank Road or on the Azad Maidan. To justify this attack on the public the "premier paper of India", is obliged to invent a story. There you have a fine example of the sort of propaganda conducted on behalf of the bureaucracy by certain Anglo-Indian papers which thrive on the soil of India! The action of the Police yesterday may be described as pure "bravado". Its object was simply to show how hostile the bureaucracy has become towards a body that has demonstrated how national feeling is against its defects. It has fallen back on the legal methods of Feudalism to assert its authority, namely, confiscating things without a decree from a Court of Law. We have all seen the behaviour of some sergeants employed for the purpose: we have seen them assaulting passers-by on the road or people out for an airing as a Parsee correspondent asserts in your issue of to-day. We have seen all that. I think it is time that the Bombay public, a public remarkable for its patience and its peaceful disposition exclaim:—"Quo no que, Tandam abutere patientia mea?" It is plain even to a child that the Police is wasting its time. All these lathi charges will not kill the national aspirations and determination of the nation to assert its rights.

Oct. 27.

DIVALI

—:o:—

How unique this Divali fair
So silent and so dark;
Yet glows with such a blinding glare
On History's page, her mark
She comes and goes without display,
She mourns repression's night;
Yet for a world gone quite astray
She burns a beacon-light.
Ahimsa's blessings on her shed
Flowers of liberty;
Her birth with knowledge new is wed
How man a god can be.
The slumbering soul of India dreams
A great spiritual thought,
And waking, hope's new light it beams
On a world in darkness caught.
Short lives Divali's joyous day
Of fire-works and light;
But this Divali's heavenly ray
Will ever shine so bright.

Sevika.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

—:o:—

AID, NOT AN END.

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

Syt. Munshi Iswar Saran has, he feels, taken "the risk". He speaks of "world-opinion" as "a great factor in modern times". And, he believes in trying "by every possible means to gain the sympathy and good-will of the world." His belief would, he seems to think, provoke laughter. Why Why should such an eminently, or rather obviously, sane proposition provoke laughter? He has given no reason. He has neither explained nor analysed the phenomenon. Is the peculiar phenomenon natural, logical or inevitable? Syt. Munshi Iswar Saran recognises that foreign propaganda, as he has described it, is a "problem". He has, fortunately, gone further. His support of foreign propaganda is, clearly, conditional. It must be, he suggests, conducted without "fear or favour". It must be conducted by persons who could handle "facts" and whose "sincerity" could be maintained "unquestionable". He assures us moreover, that if these essential and preliminary conditions are fulfilled, "there are", in England "a good many distinguished men and women who will help us, if they are only approached properly. During my last stay in England, I had talks with such people." His assurance would have been more tangibly helpful if he had described the exact nature of the "talks" and of the precise manner for those who should be "approached properly".

GREATER RISKS.

I am merely following Syt. Iswar Saran. He has, as he says taken the risk in provoking the expected, or rather suspected, laughter. I have, I submit, run the greater risk. I aim at provoking thought. If he has read his Bertrand Russell well, he will agree I am not exaggerating the risk. And, if he has watched his country as he should have, he will realise that risks, greater risks and still greater risks and more or them are now, rightly and happily, every-day incidents in awakened India. Let us, therefore, risk the analysis. Syt. Iswar Saran had "talks" with "distinguished men and women" in England. Do they constitute "world-opinion"? Were the "talks" even indicative of "world-opinion"? Or, is it possible that "world-opinion" extends far beyond the horizon of the "distinguished men and women" of the foggy islands? I mean no offence to Syt. Iswar Saran's friends in England. Nor is it my intention to underestimate the value of the mutual "talks". I want to understand them. I want to understand the exact nature and extent of the assurance implied in the "talks". And, I want to know whether Syt. Iswar Saran's "foreign" propaganda would begin and end with the friends in England. Foreign propaganda, as I understand it and, I believe, as the majority of the intellectuals in India understand it, is a much, bigger, wider and more complicated proposition than the "tactful" approach to the friends in England.

CLEAR LIMITATIONS.

The "talks", the assurance implied in them and the scope of the assistance of Syt. Iswar Saran's friends in England are thus all, very clearly, limited. I am of set purpose speaking of the limits as well as of the limitations of foreign propaganda. Syt. Iswar Saran has himself spoken, frankly, of the most important of its limitations. He does not "for a moment under-value the importance of our activity in India." It is, he realises fully, "the work in India which really matters." Foreign propaganda is, consequently, an aid, not an end. At the best, it supplements work in India. It is not and cannot be a substitute for work in India. Foreign propaganda loses all its force and meaning, all its value and effect, if it is unsupported by day-to-day work in India. This vital, all-important, absolute, limitation of foreign propaganda is so frequently and so persistently forgotten or avoided by the majority of the advocates of foreign propaganda that they can now only succeed in provoking the laughter which Syt. Iswar Saran has learnt to dread and failed, perhaps, to understand. Had he emulated their diffused fervour and, like them, omitted or avoided to mention the vital restrictions of foreign propaganda, Syt. Iswar Saran would have provoked the irrestible laughter, not thought. And, the laughter would not have been a sign as Syt. Iswar Saran's easy sarcasm permits him to describe it, of bravery but of clear-sighted and finest-edged intelligence.

TRAGIC CATASTROPHE.

That laughter is, however, invisibly, near to tears. I prefer to believe that Syt. Iswar Saran, like all human beings in a hurry, lost sight for the moment of a mental attitude that has wrought immeasurable injury to the free advancement and welfare of the nation. I cannot believe that he is unaware of the existence of those who run away at the slightest pretext from grim, iron, realities at home for the abstract, academic, unreal, unsubstantial, ineffective "propaganda" abroad? Some of the nation's best minds and uncorrupted but timid hearts have been accustomed to rely, depend servilely, helplessly, on tours of propaganda in foreign lands as an end, as a substitute for the work, stern necessities and realities at home. That is the tragic catastrophe. And, its tragedy is deepened when the habit of the helpless, of those who shine by the reflected glory from outside achieves the empty insolence to lecture at, and, occasionally, to interfere and dictate to those who face, courageously and squarely, and fight and conquer the squalor, exhaustion, defeats and disappointments of daily realities at home. The excuse, the easy unction, has enfeebled, and worse, enslaved them. They have been and their invaluable talents have been an irreparable loss to the nation. Foreign tours, residence in foreign lands, meetings and receptions in foreign lands, all considered as "propaganda" are, to them, an end, not the means. They are the convenience to shirk work and trouble at home. Foreign propaganda cannot be, should not be, permitted to be understood any longer, as the convenient and easy and cheaply popular but crippling and enslaving device.

MORE THAN TWO.

Fortunately, Syt. Iswar Saran's conception of foreign propaganda is both personally conditional and restricted as only a means not an end. But he has not examined, as he should have, the varying limits in the character of foreign propaganda in the varied foreign nations. For example, the character and propaganda value of "talks" with distinguished men and women friends in London cannot have the same character and value in, say, Berlin, Paris, or New York. Consequently, for the obviously manifold tasks of foreign propaganda more than the two conditions prescribed by Syt. Iswar Saran are necessary. "Facts" and "sincerity" are not the only essentials of the task, not the only equipment of the task. If the "European socialists are not", as he says, "feeling happy with the doings of their brother-socialists in England", has he inquired from Mr. F. Brockway who gave him that information as to the extent and scope of the utility of "talks" with distinguished men and women in England for propaganda outside England? Why are they not "happy"? And, what is, exactly, the specific remedy?

"FINE ART."

Probably, Syt. Iswar Saran has read about foreign propaganda "during the Great War". He says it was "reduced into a fine art". If he had cared to think about and understand the full implications of the statement, he would have given us something more definitely useful than the communication of the information from Mr. F. Brockway. The question, for example, is not, as Syt. Iswar Saran frames it: "Why did Sir John Simon go to America?" The question is or ought to be: "Why did Sir John Simon fail?" If Syt. Iswar Saran finds its answer, he will also find the startling fact, which Sir John Simon and Lord Meston have, I hope, now found, that the world after the war is planets removed from the world "during the Great War" and, certainly, previous to it. That is what Sir John Simon and Lord Meston did not know. That is where they failed. That is where we would fail. For, even a man of Syt. Iswar Saran's eminence and experience speaks of Sir John's campaign in America, Lord Meston's "wail" in England, Mr. F. Brockway's impressions and opinion of "European socialists", the "talks" with distinguished men and women in England and their assurances and, finally, the work of Ireland and Egypt all undistinguished and in the lump as foreign propaganda. And, he concludes that it is "the work which matters and not the machinery for doing it"!

MIND AND HEART.

Is this conclusion indicative of his grasp of the "fine art" of propaganda he discovered "during the Great War"? It is not enough permit me to assure him, to get at the ear of, say, America. The response must be, to continue the example, from America's awakened post-war mind and heart. Sir John Simon shouted at the ear deafened "during the Great War" He carried with him "facts" and "sincerity" and he spoke "without fear or favour". And, yet he fail-

(Continued on page 7.)

NOTES ON THE DAY.

—:o:—

Success of the Ninth Ordinance.

We have been told on the authority of the Government of India that the Ninth Ordinance has definitely discouraged Civil Disobedience. Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai and her daughters are instances that illustrate Government's claims most graphically. The mother became the President of the Ahmedabad Congress Committee after that body had been declared illegal under the Ninth Ordinance. The daughters are busy picketing liquor and foreign cloth shops. Asked by our special correspondent regarding her present attitude Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai gave an answer that is illuminating. This millionaire daughter of fortune, who has spent all her life in the lap of luxury, had "no other alternative" to the sufferings of a Satyagrahi that she and her daughters have decided to face.

"Mine Is Not The Choice."

"While Mahatmaji is in jail", she says, "while Jawaharlal, who is to me as my own son, is going to the jail for the fifth time and all our patriots are incarcerated behind the prison bars and while the Viceroy's Ordinance has threatened not only the liberty of person and property but also peaceful social work, no person with any sense of honour can afford to stay outside the jail. Mine is not the choice, but the Ordinance has forced me into it." The Ordinance is effectively at work.

King's Speech.

So the King has been dragged into it. He has been made to speak of the so-called delegates to the Round Table Conference as "representatives", not of the Indian nation but of "Indian peoples". A King's speech, of course, is what the Cabinet of the day thinks and puts into the mouth of the Sovereign. And it is natural that the British Cabinet should seek to suggest that India is not a nation and that the Viceregal nominees to the Conference are true representatives of the Indian "peoples". All this only shows the desperate lengths to which honest British Socialists are prepared to go for the purpose of travestying facts regarding India and the Round Table Conference. But we wish they had spared the King.

Wanted An Inquiry.

The Surat correspondent of the "Times of India" sends to his paper a shocking story of the most brutal cruelty on the part of a villager in the Bardoli Taluka. The correspondent alleges that one of the cultivators who have not paid their land revenue locked his house and went away, but leaving his aged grandmother inside the house. It was left to the police "in view of the rumour" to break open the house and make the gruesome discovery of an old grandmother "lying on the ground near the door in an unconscious state and almost on the point of death obviously from starvation." This is an accusation of calculated callousness, the gravity of which is unparalleled. Will Anglo-India agitate for an open inquiry which will put an end to all the pretensions of Satyagrahis finally and for all time? The Congress of course is a party to the dispute in Bardoli. So are the local officials. What about asking Mr. Brailsford to investigate the matter? Anglo-India must do it. Otherwise it will be impossible to resist the conclusion that a despicable insinuation has been made only to discredit the Bardoli peasant.

The Altruists.

The White settlers in Kenya are now busy putting up a fight against the possible acceptance by the British Parliament of Lord Passfield's policy enunciated in a recent White Paper regarding the development of East African territories. The retirement from the Governorship of Kenya of Sir Edward Grigg, who was a great favourite with them and his assurance to them that from London he would watch over their interests, have given them hopes that even if the doctrine of perpetual overlordship which they claim to assert is accepted unfavourably by Parliament, they will at least be regarded as guardians of the interests of natives. There is a sudden and most suspicious outburst of altruistic sympathy for the natives in the East African Press now run in the interests of the White settlers. The question of Indian rights does not, of course, come in, but the deputation that Mr. Kunzru is leading in London ought to make it clear that the Indian case cannot be ignored if the East African problem is to be satisfactorily solved.

'A SCANDAL THAT MUST BE ENDED.

CLASSIFICATION OF POLITICAL PRISIONERS.

Mahadev Desai Interviewed.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 28.

Interviewed by a Press representative Sjt. Mahadev Desai who has just been released from Sabarmati Jail, answered the following questions:—

Q.: I shall not bother you with questions about your plans and programme, but I think people would be interested to know how you employed your time in jail.

A.: I am glad to tell you that I can give a good account of my work during the first five months. Six to seven hours of manual work and four to five of mental work was a routine that I strictly followed. I cleaned my own cotton, carded it, turned it into slivers and thus spun something like 150,000 yards of yarn. During the rest of the time I did reading and writing. But during the last month my health gave way, I continued my spinning religiously but had to discontinue carding for a while and reading almost entirely.

Q.: You look very much pulled down and I am surprised that you should have put in this amount of work in this state of health.

A.: Possibly you know that we had to impose on ourselves a self-denying ordinance of denying "A" class food, when we saw that many of our comrades were being classed with the ordinary convicts. The greaseless diet of 'jowari' and 'bajri' and pulses with grasses and leaves called "vegetable" told on me as on most of us and deprived me of 25 lbs. of weight. The kind Superintendent put me on milk diet during the last month, but it was rather too late. However, I recovered three or four lbs. and am now fairly fit.

A GRAVE SCANDAL.

Q.: I am interested in this classification question and would like to have first-hand information from you.

A.: Yes, the classification of prisoners is a grave scandal. The rules which classify the prisoners not according to their offences but according to their "social status" and "educational qualifications" are mischievous enough, but the administration of them is vindictive and inhuman. Scores of men with high educational qualifications, and more of high social status, have thus been placed with the ordinary convicts. Not a day passes without orders from Government lowering prisoners from "A" to "B" and "B" to "C". I propose to write at length about this subject, but shall mention only two or three very recent instances of a gravely vindictive nature. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's brother, an ex-Vakil, who should have been placed in class A, if the mischievous and inadequate rules were properly administered, was placed in class B by the trying magistrate, and lowered to class "C" by Government. Messrs. Mavalankar (a leading member of the Ahmedabad Bar), Balabhai (a mill-owner), and Chaitanyaprasad Divan, brother-in-law of Sir Chinubhai, Baronet, were placed by the trying magistrate in class "A", and on the eve of their release after the High Court judgment in favour of them, they were ordered to be placed in class "B". Mr. Nandlal Shah, a first class Honours man of the Bombay University, a wealthy citizen of Ahmedabad, and who returned only a few days before his conviction after four years' education in America, was placed by the trying magistrate in class "B" and has now been lowered to class "C". The whole thing is as scandalous as chaotic and an effective fight against it is sorely needed. But I should not fret and fume over these iniquities, when I see that a reign of terror is going on in our villages and when cities like Bombay are immortalising themselves by more and more heroic suffering. I hear from Bardoli and Kaira harrowing tales of oppression and worse. But I am still taying to take in the situation.

Q.: Thanks for this long statement. I do hope you will be in no hurry to precipitate matters.

A.: I am in no hurry but the Government may be. Why otherwise should Rajagopalachari have been served with a notice under Section 107? The easiest thing for them is to serve every one of the released prisoners at the jail gates with a notice to furnish security for good behaviour. I am surprised that with this all powerful weapon in their hands they should have thought of Ordinances and other sections. But nothing happening to-day nced surprise us.

MR. BRAILSFORD IN BARDOLI.

Shocked At Horrowing Scenes.

(Continued from page 1.)

tivities of Devali. They have resolved not to pay a single pie.

The Muslim community of Jambusar had resolved some time back not to buy confiscated land in auction.

BRAILSFORD & MIRABEN VISIT BORSAD.

—:o:—

Shocked To See People's Sufferings

(From Our Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Oct. 28.

Mr. Brailsford and Miraben (Miss Slade) came to Borsad yesterday with Sjt. Dahyabhai Patel, the fifth, Secretary of Borsad Taluka. No sooner did they alight from the motor car, than the Secretary was arrested by the fozdar. When Miraben asked for the warrant, the Fozdar said "there are warrants for all. He is taken to the District Deputy Collector of Kaira.

A SHOCKING SCENE.

Mr. Brailsford and Miraben have come to Borsad to study the situation. They toured round the taluka and got first-hand information. They had seen the deserted villages and the harships of the emigrants with their own eyes and had snapped photographs of some deserted places and temporary huts. They were shocked at seeing the people being beaten in Vera, Bodal, Joshikuva, Ras, etc. They could not bear to see the sight of sufferings of the people of Rasa. When they called upon the Mamlatdar to see the state of the prisoners, they were not given proper answer, then they returned to Ahmedabad.

When they came yesterday, in motor car they were asked to get down. When Miraben asked why she was informed that as the motor car belonged to the Congress camp, he wanted to confiscate it. Afterwards he found that the motor belonged to a gentleman in Ahmedabad, and so they were allowed to go.

LATHI CHARGE ON BORSAD PEOPLE.

People of Borsad had gone to receive Mr. Brailsford and Miraben. The Police made a lathi charge on the people, without giving them a warning. Fifteen persons are injured.

UTTARSANDA VISITED.

(From A Correspondent.)

UTTARSANDA, Oct. 27.

Mr. Brailsford and Miraben passed through this place to Nadiad. When they reached here at 6-30 p.m., thousands of people had gathered to see them off. But before their arrival, police began their lathi charge on the crowd.

As it was very late in the evening, Miraben made a short speech exhorting the people to be firm in their resolve and recommending the women to spin yarn as much as possible.

STJ KANTILAL PAREKH

—:o:—

Offers His Services To Bardoli.

Sjt. Kantilal Parekh, son of the late Sir Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh of Bombay, has, in response to Shrimati Kastoorbai Gandhi's appeal for men to carry on the Congress work in Surat and Bardoli, offered his services, and has proceeded to Surat. He was given a very hearty send-off by his friends.

Sjt. Kantilal who is an ex-member of A.I.C.C. succeeded Sjt. Padamraj Jain as the Secretary of the Burra Bazar Congress Committee of Calcutta, and it was mainly due to his efficient organizing capacity that under the lead of the late Deshabandhu Das, the first Swarajya Party elections in 1923 resulted in a defeat of the late Mr. S. R. Das.

DHANDHUKA KHADI DEPOT AND CONGRESS CAMP RAIDED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHOLERA, Oct. 27.

Fifteen volunteers were arrested yesterday at Dhandhuka for not giving their names. One compounder of the Swastika Hospital was also arrested. After taking them to the temporary jail they were released at 3 p.m.

The Swastika Hospital of Dhandhuka was raided and besieged by the police. On the alleged ground of conniscating the contraband salt, which they thought was in the Hospital, they searched the dispensary. After turning over every article in the dispensary and the Hospital, when they could not find contraband salt, they removed some pamphlets which were not even proscribed.

SIMULTANEOUS RAIDS.

A simultaneous raid was made on the Khadi Depot and the Congress camp. On the plea of confiscating contraband salt, they searched the whole department: even the slivers were not left out, and some private cupboards were also broken open. Some books kept in a room for the benefit of the women of the village, who daily came there for spinning, was also removed.

Shrimati Devibahen Pattani, "Dictator" of the Dholera Satyagraha Committee, came to the camp, when the police raid was going on. She was asked to produce the key of the cupboard, containing national literature, which she refused to give. Then the police broke open the cupboards and removed the national literature, which contains a copy of 'Anasaktiyoga,' which is a translation of the Bhagwadgita by Mahatma Gandhi.

Some posters of the 'Bombay Samachar' and the 'Hindusthan and Prajamitra,' which were lying there, were also removed. A bag containing fifteen seers of cotton was not even left out.

HARTAL AS PROTEST.

A hartal was observed at Dhandhuka as a protest against the police raids. A procession was taken out in the evening and a huge meeting was held at night.

Sjt. Shantilal Mathuradas, Vice-President of the Ranpur Municipality, has resigned his post for personal reasons. It is likely that Sjt. Vithaldas Maganlal Doshi will be elected in his place.

LABOUR EXHIBITION.

The "Labour" Exhibition at Ahmedabad was not organised haphazard. It was divided broadly, into four sections—"Educational", "Industrial", "Social Welfare" and "Art". Its importance was obvious. And, judged by the photos, it was enhanced by the necessary attention to the right space for the right exhibit. The photo reproduced here is of the "Art" Section Another photo of the "prohibition" stall appears?

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

(Continued from page 6.)

ed. For, he had not with him the truth that transcends facts, the truth which post-war America has learnt to distinguish from manufactured facts. His "sincerity" was, moreover, the one-eyed sincerity of the nationals who killed themselves "during the Great War". Post-war America has begun to understand "without fear or favour". Russia has learnt to appeal the American mind. India goes direct to its heart.

BLIND FERVOUR.

What is true of America is true of the other awakened and emancipated nationals of the post-war world. All of them, however slowly, apparently, are converging towards world-consciousness. India has, by the noble example of her work inside, touched world-consciousness. She is already accepted as of the emancipated. That is why Sir John Simon failed. That is why Lord Meston "wailed". If we are to approve and finance national work outside, if we can afford to do so, as a nation, we must be crystal clear as to the precise character and scope as well as to the exact limits and limitations of foreign propaganda. "Talks", vague impressions and opinions, and still vague and worse "properly approached" generalities on "tact", are not enough. May I congratulate Syt. Iswar Saran on provoking thought, not laughter as he inaccurately assumed? There is thought, deep thought and clear-cut insight and far-reaching foresight that can express its determination to be hoodwinked no longer by the undefined and undirected fervour for foreign propaganda. Syt. Iswar Saran must now proceed from easy sarcasm to helpful thought and understanding. Here is another "problem" for him. Has he ever known and thought about the foreign propaganda already working in India? Has he done anything to understand it? I know he has done little to counteract it.

50 GURKHA SATYAGRAHIS FOR DELHI.

—:o:—

Some Belonged To Dharasana Batch.

MRS. SEN GUPTA TO ADDRESS MEETING.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29.

A batch of fifty satyagrahis being Gurkha volunteers have reached Delhi from Dehradun offering their services to the Delhi Congress. Some of them are ex-soldiers and military pensioners while a few belong to the Dharsana batch of Kharakbahadur Singh and have been already in jail.

Delhi is demonstrating against last evening's arrest of male and female volunteers by observing a hartal to-day. A procession and public meeting which will be addressed by Mrs. Sen Gupta has been announced for the evening.

Seven more volunteers were arrested this morning.

Sjt. Arif Hasvi, Member of Congress Committee who was tried under 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act was acquitted by Mr. Isar, City Magistrate.

STOP PRESS.

ANTI-BALDWIN MANIFESTO AND SIGNATURES.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Central Conservative Office states that it has received strong protests from some members of the House of Commons whose names have appeared as signatories of Anti-Baldwin manifesto and who were not even present at the meeting.—Reuter.

SOVIET NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THIRD INTERNATIONAL.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 27.

In the Commons, replying to questions, Mr. A. Henderson stated that as a result of the inquiry into propaganda, he had seen the Soviet Ambassador, and represented to him that the Soviet had not been observing the pledge against propaganda, and had asked the Ambassador to impress seriously on his Government that the continuance of propaganda was calculated to endanger Anglo-Russian relations.

The Ambassador had assured him that the Soviet had done and would continue to do utmost to observe the pledge, but, Soviet could not control the activities of the Third International. (Conservative protests).—Reuter.

QUEEN VISITS BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART EXHIBITION.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 27.

For the purpose of inspecting the paintings of the Bombay School of Art, the Queen privately visited India House and was conducted by Sir Atul Chatterjee round the Exhibition. Her Majesty expressed admiration for the work before leaving.—Reuter.

POLICE HAUL OF BOMBS ETC.

—:o:—

4 Arrested Including A Woman.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29.

Police raided and searched for seven hours a house in Sitaram Bazar in the early hours of this morning and recovered four empty bombs, 100 cartridges one five chambered loaded pistol, one revolver, 50 bottles of acid and other chemicals and seditious literature and arrested Sitalpershad, stated to be an inmate of the house for the last six months. Police also arrested his sister and two others.—A. P.

AN EXAMPLE OF ANTI GOVT. PROPAGANDA.

—:o:—

Official Wail

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

A conspicuous example of the lengths to which the persons engaged in anti-Government propaganda are prepared to go and the honesty with which they pursue their task is furnished by the photograph which recently appeared in the Press purporting to show some Bardoli peasants at Sankli village burning their crop in order to evade its attachment on account of land revenue. The photograph shows a group of men tending a fire in a field and was described as showing them destroying their crop. Actually an enquiry has proved that no crops at all were burnt. Some old worthless straw was collected and burnt for the purposes of the photograph. The only crops which have been burnt, were burnt at a village called Haripura and these crops were burnt at night without the owner's consent or knowledge

RAJA'S GIFT: VICEROY'S CHOICE.

—:o:—

VICEROY'S CAMP, DEHRA DUN, Oct. 29.

During his recent tour through the Simla Hills, His Excellency the Viceroy was presented by the Raja of Jubbal with a cheque for Rs. 25,000 to be devoted to charitable purposes. His Excellency has decided to allot this generous donation to the Lady Reading Hospital in Simla.—A. P.

M. S. M. Railwaymen's Sympathy With G. I. P. Strikers.

—:o:—

GHORPURI, Oct. 27.

M. S. M. Railway workers' meeting at Ghorpuri Branch to-day protested against the G. I. P. Railway Board's unsympathetic, dilatory and vindictive attitude towards the strikers and failure to re-employ them in spite of promises and assuring the sufferers of hearty support, and it was resolved to tackle the question as an All-India issue and organise for effective action, failing definite change of policy.

"FULFILLING EXAMPLE OF PUBLIC SERVICE".

—:o:—

Leaders' Visit To Free Emergency Hospital.

The following are some of the remarks made by several prominent leaders in the course of their visits to the Free Emergency Hospital, Ladwadi, Bombay.

"I was very pleased to see the Free Emergency Hospital and request the public to subscribe to it very liberally"

(Sd.) MRS. AVANTIKABAI GOKHALE.

"I saw the work which the Free Emergency Hospital is doing. It is a great work and is done with efficiency and skill. I congratulate its organisors."

(Sd.) KANAILAL MUNSHI.

"I visited the Free Emergency Hospital which fulfils the beautiful example of public service. I am very much pleased at the work of the organisors and volunteers."

(Sd.) MRS. LILAVATI MUNSHI.

"The management and work of the Free Emergency Hospital affords great satisfactoin and pleasure. It has been rendering splendid public service and we wish that the public would give it its full support."

(Sd.) RAMDAS M. GANDHI.
MITHU BAHEN PETIT.

"I congratulate the Free Emergency Hospital for its splendid public work. Our brothers and sisters who while doing their duty in this fight for freedom have suffered are being treated very satisfactorily. Such public institutions deserve full public support for their splendid work."

(Sd.) JAI SHRI RAIJI.
RATANBAI MEHTA.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING IN C. P.

—:o:—

NAGPUR MAHAL, Oct. 29.

Mass jungle Satyagraha was practiced at Furkabadi, Dighori and Rampuri near Gondia in Bhandara District on the 20th inst, when some hundred men and women participated. Four Mahomedan foreign cloth dealers in Nagpur began selling foreign cloth 15 days ago and their shops were regularly picketed by Congress volunteers. They agreed yesterday to keep their existing stock under seal upto 31st January 1931. Picketing was therefore withdrawn. Ten other retail shopkeepers were suspected of selling foreign cloth in contravention of their agreement with the Congress Committee. Their shops were strongly picketed yesterday by male and female volunteers aided by Vanar Sena boys and girls. Picketing was withdrawn late in the evening after securing a fresh promise to pay Rs. 51 per case found of illicit sale. Liquor shop picketing continued, and 8 arrests were made yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Tokio.—A message from Taihoku, North Formosa, states that bodies of 86 Japanese discovered butchered by raiding aborigines at Musha include those of 23 women, 17 girls, 21 boys, 13 police and 12 civilians. It is officially reported that the policemen and their wives and families have been murdered in outlying posts in the same district.—Reuter.

Lahore.—Only one Muslim cloth house which has not given undertaking to the Congress continue to be picketed.—A. P.

BLACK SUNDAY AND AFTER.

Wanted A Public Protest.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Sunday, the 26th instant was fixed by the Congress as a National Flag Salutation day and as usual the Police Commissioner issued a ban. The prohibition attracted many people near the place. First a batch of young boys came singing and shouting and were allowed to enter the Azad Maidan. Shortly a group of young ladies clad in orange 'saris' arrived and they were allowed to pass undisturbed. Soon after a batch of dozen Sikhs, including young and old, came singing. Immediately a sergeant approached and demanded the flag which the Sikh boy refused to part with and immediately came a shower of lathi blows from a number of sepoys that were kept ready there. Blows after blows came, but the Sikh would not let the flag go till he fell unconscious on the ground. The scene is too horrible to describe. This all happened before the Sikhs could enter the maidan and on the road near the corner of "Capitol" Cinema. The question arises whether they could be considered as defying the law so long as they were not in the maidan.

The police might say that they were doing their duty and maintaining law and order. To maintain law and order by assaulting an unarmed crowd is a grotesque performance. A group of policemen could have very well managed to snatch away the flag without causing any injury.

I would appeal to the Commissioner of Police that law and order may be maintained by arrests, forcible prevention and such other methods without the necessity of shedding a single drop of blood. Whilst writing these few lines, I cannot help mentioning about a young Sergeant (aged about 20) who was attacking the people mercilessly. All his blows were aimed at the skull and no other part of the body. He was so desperate that his very coat and shirt were stained with blood of the unfortunates.

The attitude of the mounted Sowars, though they were discharging their duty, was praisworthy. This is an exact account of what I saw without least exaggeration.—Yours, etc.

AN EYE WITNESS.

Oct. 28.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel bitterly complained about the short-comings of the Esplanade lock-up. No attempt has been made to remedy the defects. Mrs. Sonawala's tale of woe in Bandra lock-up is a slur on civilisation itself, and it passes one's understanding why a lady prisoner should be detained in police lock-up for six days. Complaints have been received from Gujarat and other parts of India that lady undertrial prisoners are kept in police lock-up without the authorities making effort to expedite the cases against them. The only remedy for this state of affairs is either to make the lock-up safe for women prisoners or to keep the women in jail custody, even thought it may cause some inconvenience to the police in their investigations. This incident has a psychological significance of its own which should not be lost sight of by the public. The latest Ordinance of the Viceroy has entrusted the peace of the city to the tender mercies of the Bombay sergeants. After the advent of our new Police chief, the police forces have been gingered up. Mr. G. S. Wilson has broken the record of his predecessors by allowing arrested ladies to be transported to Bhandup jungles.

"The behaviour of the sergeants on the Azad Maidan on Sunday morning is a grave insult to Indian womanhood. Indian women can stand lathi charges. They are willing to be arrested. But they can never tolerate anybody touching their bodies. It is revolting to them. "I appeal to the city to strongly protest against this revolting action of the sergeants," declared Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale This dignified protest has not come too early. Lord Lytton the ex-Governor of Bengal, made some indiscreet statements libelling Indian womanhood, and Bengal gave him no peace. Even his sister Lady Emily Lutyens joined the chorus of protest. I will urge upon the public to urge the Mayor to call a public meeting to agitate for the redressal of these grievances. I shall also appeal to all the women organisations of India to celebrate an All-India Women's day to enlist public sympathy for their cause.—Yours, etc.

K. A. C,

III.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. Wilson's debut as the Police Commissioner of the 'Urbs Prima in Indis' has been unfortunate. The lathi charges by the police during his presence upon innocent members of the public must give food for serious thought to the Government and the general public.

In the first place, what does Mr. Wilson mean by "breach of the public peace"? Where was the cause for it? Between whom did he expect a clash? How could he conceive breach of the peace in a perfectly legitimate and peaceful function like the usual monthly flag salutation ceremony on the Azad Maidan? Had the police let the ceremony strictly alone, it would not have assumed such tremendous importance, and everything would have passed off quietly within a quarter of an hour. Where was the necessity for the ban on the flag salutation ceremony and the several police excesses last Sunday?

Again, there was no order as such promulgated prohibiting the public from entering or standing round about the Maidan. A warning does not amount to an order Under what "Ordinance" were the people in and outside the maidan belaboured after the ceremony was over? The public had every right to be in and around the maidan, for the prohibited function was long over. Why then did the police stay there till 11 o'clock. Was not their business over- Who ordered the lathi charges? Were there magistrate ? Did they satisfy themselves that the crowds were violent and the lives of the police were in danger?

As an eye-witness I can say that the behaviour of the crowd was simply admirably peaceful praiseworthy and splendid. I saw at intervals people chasing stone-throwers. That the spectators threw stones at the police is absolutely false and an ingenious invention of the "Times of India."

But this is not the worst. The most outrageous part of the affair was the action of the sergeants, who handled the Sevikas, wrestled with them to take possession of the national emblem, which—all honour to them—they defended. Some Sevikas even received their share of the lathi blows. In no civilised country in the world will such an outrage be tolerated on its womanhood. Much less in India, where traditions and social customs widely differ and the very touch of a stranger is considered unholy and sacrilegous. Will Mr. Wilson see to it that the sergeants behave themselves at least with the weaker sex? There is law to deal with law-breakers; so let not the sergeants take it into their own hands. Whose was the childish mentality to leave respectable women and girls stranded in the jungles?

Will some responsible lawyer of the Bar Association take up the points raised herein and make bold to test the legality of the police order and the lathi charges made on innocent people after the flag salutation ceremony? Yours, etc.,

"AN ANGLO-INDIAN."

IV.

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Considerable excitement has been caused in the city of Bombay over the action of the police in carrying some of the ladies arrested on Sunday to a jungle and releasing them there to find their own way home. Our all-important Director of Information had from the very beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement made it a point to contradict any charge made against the police. In this particular instance we have not yet had that usual stereotyped contradiction from the Director. Why hasn't he yet issued a statement on this grave charge?

Yours, etc.,

N. K. S.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

FURTHER RISE IN COTTON MILL SHARES

Swadeshi Movement Helping Mill Cloth Demanded

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Cotton mill shares again ruled firm to-day with a steady demand influenced by reports of healthy demand for mill cloth as a result of Swadeshi movement. The rise in the prices of raw cotton is also responsible for the better feeling. Mill shares opened above previous closing and fluctuated irregularly for some time. However later on prices recorded further improvement on good demand for mill shares. The tone at the close of the market was firm. The general feeling is

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct, 29

Bombay Dyeing 08, 85 77, 83-14
Century 55, 52-8, 57-8.
Fazil 96-4, 90, 405.
Nagpur 395, 405.
Pearl 216-4, 21-4, 17-8, 27-8.
Simplex 55, 52-8, 56-14.
Swadeshi 295, 302-8.
Ord. 31-12, 31-4, 31-14.

inclined to look for higher prices eventually but operators are cautious owing to uncertain outlook of the political situation. Tata Steel shares opened firm but there was some profit taking. Bombay Burmas and Tata Hydro Shares ruled very steady. There was little doing in Cement shares. Transactions for December delivery will commence from 1st November.

	MILLS.	
100	Ahm. Advance	330
50	Apollo	3-6-0
10	Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500	Bom. Cotton	130
250	Bom. Dyeing	686-14
250	Bradbury P.	160
250	Bradbury	130
100	Century	257-8
500	Central India P.	461-4
100	Central India	405-0
100	Colaba	106-14
100	Coorla	160
100	Crescent	75
250	Currim	70
250	David	110
250	Dawn	510
200	Ed. Sassoon	70
10	E. D. Sassoon D.	0-7-6
100	Elphinstone P.	20
100	Elphinstone	6-12
250	Fazulbhoy	405
100	Finlay	115
1000	Framji Petit	180
100	Gokak	135-0
1000	Hindustan	1550
100	Indore Malwa	331-4
100	Jamshed Pref.	75
250	Jamshed	15
50	Kastoorchand	12
100	Khatau	97-8
100	Kohinur	126-4
250	Laxmi	1050
100	Madhowji	31-4
250	Madras United	310
1000	Manockji Petit	800
100	Meyer Sasoon	45
1000	Morarji	400
50	Mysore	115
200	New Great P.	150
200	New Great	153-12
100	New City	55
250	Pabani	132-8
250	Pearl	227-8
100	Phoenix	310
10	Premier	1-2-0
100	Shapurji	6-2-0
1000	Sholapur	1400
250	Simplex	56-14
100	Swan	110
100	Swadeshi	302-8
500	Vishnu P.	587-8
25	Tata P.	28
25	Tata	23
500	Vishnu	1625
1000	Western	710
	BANKS.	
100-50	Baroda	70
50-25	Central	15-2
£10-5	Eastern	74
500	Imperial	1212-8
500125	Imperial Contr.	305
100-50	India	82-0
5	Union	3-2-0
	CEMENT.	
10	Bundi	14-0
70	Gwalior	76
250	Indian	187-8
100	Katni 1st P.	98-8
100	Katni 2nd P.	105-0
40	Katni Df.	615
100	Katni	157-8
10	Punjab P.	10-0-0
10	Punjab	9-14
100	Shahabad	132-8
	INSURANCE.	
10	Jupiter P.	9-0
15	Jupiter	8-8-0
15	New India	15-14XD
200.100	Oriental	1650
10	Vulcan	5-12
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad	126-4
1600	Andhra Val. P.	1000
1000	Andhra Val.	612-8
50	Bom. Tram P.	64-12
50	Bom. Tram	120
1000	Tata Hydro P.	107-4
100	Tata Hydro	109-6
1000	Tata Power P.	1110
1000	Tata Power	422-8
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	762-8
100	Amritsar Patti	115-8
100	Central Provin.	89
100	Dho. Barramati	88
100	Gujrat	67-8
90	Mandra Bhon.	66-0
500	Tapti Valley	677-8
	MINING.	
10	Central India	2-0
10	Shivrajpur	13-8
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	125
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	51-8
30	Tata Steel D.	288-12
75	Tata Steel	31-14
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	169-6
10	Bom. Uganda	20-0
250	Bom. Steam P.	195-0
250	Bom. Steam	166-4
50	Bom. Telephone	44-12
8 s	Brit. B. Petrol	3-0-6
125	Bom. Burma Old	588-12
50	Bom. Burma New	222-8
100	Ind. Bleaching	111-4
15	Scindia	7-10-0

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

Messrs. Patel Brothers have compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail:—

Week ending 24th Oct. 1930.

	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Brought into Sight	366	5,760	6,283
Receipts at U. S. Ports	446	4,013	3,752
Exports from America:—			
To Great Britain	57	313	325
To Continent	109	1,312	1,221
To Japan, Canada, etc.	38	376	317
Total	204	2,001	1,863
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	364	2,230	3,427
Deliveries to Spinners:—			
Great Britain (All kinds)	43	429	618
Visible Supply:—			
Stocks at American Ports		3,411	2,146
Stocks at American Interior Towns		395	1,186
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,767	1,283
Total		6,573	4,615
Last week		6,113	4,147
Difference on week		pl. 460	pl. 468
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		724	706

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

In full-pressed Bales.—
Since 1st September.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	273	8,166
Central India	187	9,451
Barsi and Nagar	108	4,366
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	2,064
Berar	231	20,034
Central Provinces	201	9,700
Total Oomras	1,000	51,781
Dholera	...	6,607
N.-W. Provinces	397	12,585
Rajputana	...	1,521
Sind-Punjab	...	4,499
Broach	...	1,533
Coompta & Dharwar	...	9,521
Westerns-Northerns	113	4,643
Cocoanada	...	16
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	6,435
Persian	...	...
American	852	3,606
Egyptian & African	686	20,204
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	115
Total	3,048	128,066

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.—
1st Sept. to 23rd Oct.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	3,992	74,158
Japan & China	8,620	2,46,432
Coast Ports	...	3,085
Up-country by Rail	...	15,632
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	18,105
Total	12,612	3,58,415

190 JAPANESE MASSACRED

—:o:—

Tribesmen's Surprise Attack

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Tokio.—190 Japanese including 20 schoo girls are reported to have been massacred in a rising of native tribes in Central Formosa. The tribesmen made a surprise attack on the school at Musha while a athletic meeting was in progress. 600 armed police have been despatched to the scene of the outbreak.—Reuter.

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 29.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 to Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 February.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 to Jan.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Buying 3 months 1/5 31/32 Nov./Dec.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 278-1/4
Banks Selling T T 278
Banks Buying T T 277

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 133 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 3/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 89-1/4

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 109 1/2

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 157 3/8

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London Cross Rate 4.85 7/8 28th instant.
Shanghai/London Cross Rate 1/7 3/16 29th instant.
Japan/London Cross Rate 2/0 9/16 28th instant.
London/Paris Cross Rate 123.80 23th instant.
London/Belgium Cross Rate 34.84 28th instant.
London/Switzerland Cross Rate 25.02 28th instant.
London/Ttaly Cross Rate 92.80 28th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 3/4 27th instant; Silver London Ready 16 7/16 27th instant; 28th instant 16 1/2. 1/8.
Silper London Forward 16 7/16 27th instant. 28th instant 16 1/2.
Silver New York Ready 36 27th instant; 36 28th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1/16 per cent. 27th instant; 2 1/16 per cent. 28th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 1/4. per cent. 27th instant; 2 1/4 per cent. 28th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. 3 Mos. 3 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, October 29.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 65
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1631-36 Rs. 99/6
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 73/12
4 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/4
4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/14
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96/5.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 101-2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 101/6.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 100/14

FORWARD RATES.

3rd November settlement.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64/15/0 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 101 6/0
Tone of Market: Firm.

WHIPPING FOR CALCUTTA PICKETERS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

Sub-Divisional Officer, Howrah, sentenced two Congress volunteers to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for rioting and theft in the excise shop at Sankrail.

A batch of seven volunteers was convicted by the 5th Presidency Magistrate who sentenced the first four to four months' rigorous and fifth to whipping of 15 stripes and six and seventh to 10 stripes.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Chittagong, A. B. Railway wires under date Oct. 28:—

Train service on the Senchoa-Mirabari Branch of the A. B. Railway was resumed yesterday upto Juriagaon only.—A. P.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Trichinopoly, S. I. Railway, wires under date Oct. 28:—

The through running of trains between Covilpalayam and Pollachi on the Podanur-Dindigul Section was resumed at 16|30 hours on the 27th.—A. P.

BOMB THROWN AT ASST COMMISSIONER'S HOUSE.

—:o:—

No Serious Damage Caused.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

A bomb was thrown at the house of Mr. A. K. Robertson, Assistant Commissioner, Macleod Street, at 1/25 this morning but excepting for a few windowpanes being shattered no serious damage was caused to Mr. Robertson's room. Fortunately Mr. Robertson was sleeping in the adjoining room It appears that the bomb was thrown from a wall separating Mr. Robertson's house from Jordans who found a pair of new sandals near the wall. Bits of aluminium casing were found inside the room as well as in the drain outside.—A. P.

Pt. Dharmendranath Shastri.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Oct. 25.

Pandit Dharmendra Nath Sastri whose wife Srimati Urmila Devi is in jail now and on account of whose retention the Director of Public Instruction, U. P., threatened to stop the grant-in-aid of the Meerut College, has been granted 6 months' leave. The Pandit intends to go to Rabindranath Tagor's Santiniketan Ashram at Bolpur to conduct research work in Pali.

BISHOP OF WORCESTER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Shortly before the arrival of Their Majesties King and Queen at House of Lords, the Bishop of Worcester, who was standing outside among spectators, was taken ill and died *en route* to hospital, due it is believed, to heart failure.—Reuter.

PALESTINE AND BRITISH MANDATE

No Change Of Policy, Says Premier

LONDON, Oct. 28.

In the Commons, Mr. MacDonald in reply to Mr. Baldwin said that the Palestine White Paper did not represent any change of British policy towards the Palestine Mandate. The East African policy would be announced as quickly as possible.

DANGER OF ALTERATION OF POLICY.

Mr. Baldwin had previously expressed the opinion that the White Paper marked the most serious alteration of policy, the real danger of which was obvious, because if it were so, it meant that we were going back on our word. It was peculiarly dangerous in the present state of the whole of Eastern and Oriental world, at a time when we were embarking on an epoch-making Conference with Indian fellow subjects, that there should be any doubt with regard to our intention and ability to hold to our word, however awkward and difficult it might be.—Reuter.

ITALIAN COMMUNISTS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Paris—Two alleged Italian Communists have been arrested armed with pistols and powerful bomb with which it is stated that they intended to blow up Fascist headquarters in Paris—Reuter.

Partial Hartal And Procession In Nagpur

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR MAHAL, Oct. 28.

On receiving the news of the arrest of Sjt. Sen Gupta, the Congress Acting President, a partial but spontaneous hartal was observed and some shops were closed. In the evening a procession started from the Congress House terminating into a public meeting at Chitnavis Park Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale, President of War Council presiding. The President of the Tumsar Congress Committee and two other prominent Congress workers have been arrested at Tumsar. Excepting half a dozen dealers, all foreign cloth dealers at Gondia have consented to seal foreign cloth under Congress seal.

How Madras Govt. Enforces "Discipline".

—:o:—

BANGALORE, Oct. 28.

With a view to enforce discipline in schools in future, The Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, has circularised notices to-day directing school authorities that every day's absence by students shall involve loss of seven days' attendance and the withholding of free scholarships and other concession for one month in the first instance and permanently in case of repetition of the offence, besides liability to detention in the same class for another year.—A. P.

—:o:—

A Calicut message says that the police arrested two Congress volunteers while it is alleged, they were manufacturing contraband salt on the beach this morning.—A. P.

Addis Ababa—Duke of Gloucester has arrived to represent King George at Coronation of Ras Tafari, Emperor of Ethiopia on Sunday.—Reuter.

PUNJAB GOVT. FORGES NEW WEAPONS.

—:o:—

To Deal With Violent Crimes

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

LAHORE, Oct. 27.

The Punjab Council to-day referred to a Select Committee the Criminal Law (Punjab Amendment) Bill which omits magisterial enquiry in cases arising out of anarchical crimes and sets up special tribunals for the trial of such cases.

The motion of Mr. Mohamad Sadiq for circulation was lost.

Sir Henry Craik introducing the bill said that within the last one year over 30 cases of terrorist and anarchical crimes had occurred in the Punjab. Beginning with the Ahmednagar train dacoity just a year ago there had been many serious outrages including explosion in the Lahore dharamsala and the discovery of a large quantity of bombs in a Lahore mohalla. There had been discoveries of bombs and arms at Ludhiana, Jullundur, Sheikhapura, Lahore and Amritsar and there had been minor anarchical outrages in Amritsar, Simla, Jhang, Kamalia and Hissar throughout last year. There had been a flow of revolutionary literature. The speaker produced a amphlet distributed at a Naujawan Bharat Sabha meeting announcing that the Socialist Republican Army had sentenced Abdul Aziz Khan, Superintendent of Police, Lahore, to death and that Abdul Aziz could not escape. The speaker was of opinion that there was a conspiracy of widespread and carefully organised type in the Punjab with the sinister object of terrorisisg and demoralising the police by actual or threatened outrages. At present anarchical crimes were distressingly frequent.

REASONS FOR NEW LEGISLATION.

Government were of opinion that legislation was necessary for the following reasons to prevent portracted trials:—(1) the general feeling of terror that the conspirators inspired was so great that witnesses were terrorised (2) there was risk of inconvenience caused by the mobilisation of highly qualified staff to work out the conspiracy cases (3) financial savings, (4) the bad effect of the publication and otherwise of the proceedings of trials of anarchical cases on impressionable minds. Concluding the speaker promised that a bill would be introduced in January with a view to enabling persons sentenced to death under this legislation to appeal to High Court.

Mr. Sheikh Mohammad Sadiq moving for circulation of the Bill said that while he condemned anarchical crimes he equally condemned any change in the Statute Book which cut at the very root of criminal law. The proposals made in the Bill could be given effect to only in civil war or during martial law. The bill gave entire power for the trial of accused in the hands of executive officers. If the people in England had been wise enough to grant self-government in time there would have been mno political murders and anarchical crimes.

Mr. Din Mahomed said it was the duty of all true followers of Mahatma Gandhi to support the bill which aimed at the punishment of those who used violence.

DANGER TO INNOCENT PERSONS

Mr. Ali Ahdadkhan said that owing to the hurry in which the trial was proposed to be held even innocent persons would be liable to be punished. This would cause resentment among the public and instead of reducing the number of revolutionaries the measure would multiply it. Commitment proceedings which the bill aimed to abolish enabled the accused persons to understand the case against them. The abolition of these proceedings would take away a great advantage from the accused.

Pandit Nanakchand said that if this bill was passed in the present form it would cause the negation of justice. He suggested that no charges should be framed till the whole of the prosecution evidence was examined and some time should be granted to the accused after the framing of charges for re-cross-examining witnesses The power of appointing commissioners for the trial of accused should not be solely vested in the local Government, but should be shared by the High Court. Also so far as the capital punishment was concerned there should be absolute unanimity between the Commissioners.

REFERENCE TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

The motion for select committee was carried. The Committee will present its report on the 30th when the Council re-assembles.—A. P.

Madras.—Banquetting Hall, Government House, was struck to-day by lightning which cracked the northern gable. Lightning was followed by a terrific peal of thunder which was felt throughout the city.—A. P.

Madras.—The Government have sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for the immediate relief of sufferers in Tanjore District.—A. P.

"NO DEFEAT IN DHARMAYUDDHA"

—:o:—

"Take Inspiration From Bardoli"

MAHADEV DESAI OPENS SWADESHI BAZAAR IN AHMEDABAD.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 27.

Sjt. Mahadev Desai performed the opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Bazaar under the auspices of the Youth League at 5 p.m. today in the Bhagubhai's Vanda.

Sjt. Ravi Desai, the Secretary of the Youth League, while requesting Sjt. Mahadev Desai to declare the Swadeshi Bazaar open made a short speech in which he said that though the Youth League is not practically working to-day, the force of its past activities is tremendous.

Sjt. Mahadev Desai said that he was suffering from an attack of fever from the next day after he came out of jail.

HOUSES SACRIFICED.

The movement had taken a new turn, and it had not remained the same as it was six months before. Gujarat was thinking how to answer the challenge of the Government for the last seven days. Another patidar had come forward to give his building and had replied to the Government that he had given the house as a present to the Congress, and he was prepared to give seventy-five other houses.

Sjt. Desai further remarked that Shrimati Sraladevi might be arrested any day, but before that the Government would ponder twice. He congratulated both the man, who gave his house for the Congress Committee and Shrimati Sarladevi Ambalal, who boldly accepted the dictatorship.

TO THE LAST PIE.

He thanked the citizens of Ahmedabad for the sacrifice given in men and money. There should not remain any necessity to open Swadeshi Bazaar or picket the foreign cloth shops, after the strenuous spade-work of fifteen years by Mahatmaji. They must direct their attention to the peasants of Bardoli, who are sacrificing crores of rupees and burning their rich harvests for the sake of the country. They must take a lesson from them and burn their foreign cloth worth lakhs of rupees. The present time was such when citizens would have to keep pace with the villagers and the mill-owners would have to sacrifice even to their last pie.

NO DEFEAT IN DHARMAYUDDHA

He further declared that the present fight was of soul-force against brute force. Thousands, were ready to go to jail; but by dealing lathi blows or sending them to prison, the movement was not to be crushed. They might pull down the national flag, but they would see who would participate in the procession with the Union Jack, at the time of the census. At that time they would have to give many more sacrifices.

Concluding, he said that the Government might try to crush the movement, but nothing would happen; on the other hand, the Congress would defeat the Government in its objects, if the people would bear in mind that there could be no defeat in a Dharmayuddha. He advised the audience to be fearless and step forward in their march to victory.

53 PICKETERS ARRESTED AT DELHI.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 28.

The police arrested forty men and thirteen women volunteers including Brijrani, Captain of the Lady Volunteers and daughter of the late Rai Saheb Sardharam. It is alleged that these volunteers were picketing Muslim foreign cloth shops in Katra Allahdiya this morning.

Police help was requisitioned and Rai Bahadur Devi Dayal, Deputy Superintendent, with a posse of police reached the spot and arrested the picketers.—A. P.

Bengal Congress Worker Dies Of Cholera

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

Nathanagar (Bhagalpur), Sjt. Satyamurthi Varma who was arrested in connection with the campaign of non-payment of taxes was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous. When asked what his occupation was, he replied to the Court "Indian Revolution." Death occurred in Bhagalpur Central Jail from cholera of Ramcharit Sharma a Congress Volunteer.

Kandi (Murshidabad)—Complete hartal was observed here yesterday as a protest against arrests of the office-bearers of the District Congress Committee.

Bhagalpur.—7 volunteers of Sultanganj have been sentenced to 6 months' rigorous under picketing ordinance.

Babu Mohanlal Saxena.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

Babu Mohanlal Saxena has been appointed a member of the All-India Congress Committe vice Maulvi Kifautullah.—A. P.

POLICE FIRING IN CONGRESS MEETING

—:o:—

Alleged Stone-throwing By People

SEVERAL INJURED

LUCKNOW, Oct. 29

The following communique has been issued:—

"Information has been received that a Congress meeting was held at a village near Chandausi in Moradabad District, on October 24, to discuss non-payment of rent. A small force of civil police which had been sent to watch the proceedings was pelted with brickbats by a mob of two or three thousand, and police fired thirteen shots from their revolvers in self-defence. The casualties reported are one Sub-Inspector, one head-constable and one constable seriously injured, two sub-inspectors and seven constables slightly injured and three rioters injured. A few arrests have been made. There has been no further developments.—A. P.

British Coal Interests Combine

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Rugby.—A representative meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire coal industry by an overwhelming majority decided that a complete amalgamation of coal-mining interests in this coal-field was desirable. A Committee was appointed to settle details and produce a scheme.—B. O. W.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE "AN ABSOLUTE FRAUD".

—:o:—

"Mac." On Dominions And Tariff Problem.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

In Commons during the debate on the Address, Mr. MacDonald said that despite the attention fastened on the economic side of the Imperial Conference for party reasons, the most important and permanent work was the applying of various declarations made at the 1926 Conference as regards the constitution and political relationships of various Dominions. That work was nearing the end. British exports to the Dominions would be much greater if manufacturers fully prohibited by the existing preferences, instead of the Dominions increasing their preferences. Mr. MacDonald declared that Empire Free Trade was an absolute fraud. The only tariff we could impose which would be worth anything to the Dominions was on food through a wheat tax: The Premier forcefully asserted: "We cannot do that."—Reuter.

LIMITING MANUFACTURE OF DANGEROUS DRUGS

—:o:—

To Be Based On World's Requirements

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Rugby.—The preliminary meeting of the representatives of drug manufacturing countries to prepare the way for the next year's main conference on limitation of manufacture of dangerous drugs was opened yesterday in London by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson. He said that the meeting was to arrange an agreement as to the proportions in which world production of drugs, when limited to definite amount based on world's requirements, should be apportioned among the manufacturing countries and consider arrangements for proper distribution of drugs among consuming countries.—B. O. W.

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The GAS GEYSER heats water as if by magic and supplies it any moment for every household need to several taps in the house, without trouble, extravagance or waste.

Order for a GAS GEYSER to-day on hire or easy purchase.

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VERY WONDERFUL! "HANUMATHSAHAYAM" VERY ACCURATE!!

FREEDOM FROM THE ILL-EFFECTS OF PLANETS.

Rajya-padam.	Bazya-padam	Jupitar	O
O	HOROSCOPE OF MAHATMAJI		Rahu
Kethu			Lagnam Moon Darapadam
O	Saturn.	Mars Venus Aruda padam Satapadam.	Sun, Mercury, Ko apadam. Vahana padam, Upapadam.

Don't be anxious about your futurity, as anxiety will cause ill-health, mental worry and several other difficulties.

Write to Ghandhi Astrologer, Tiruttani, and get relief and peace of mind.

By a perusal of the letters herein published, the mighty power of the Astrologer and the good effects of the Talisman will be known.

Not only India, but other countries also praise his abilities.

Lagnam Bagy-padam	Mercury, Venus, Kethu	Sun	Upa-padam
Vohana-padam	HOROSCOPE OF H. M. KING EMPEROR		Mars
O			O
Jupitar Rajya-padam	Dara-padam Mantra-padam.	Saturn Rahu, Kosa-padam	Moon Aruda-padam

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT OPINIONS.

Big Conjeeveram, 21-11-1924.

My dear & Revered Sir,

I am very much pleased with the accuracy I find in the observance of my Annual Reading prepared by you. I highly appreciate your work. I am really quite surprised of your wonderful proficiency in your predictions. Your Readings which are par-excellent and outweigh the calculations of even Prof. Roxroy, Prof. Zazara and other eminent European Astrologers will be of invaluable service to anyone in the affairs of life. It seems you are endowed with special gift in the Astrological science and your forecast of events will not fail to gain the admiration of one and all. You are as it were Almighty Providence and you deserve the highest gift.

Yours most devotedly,
(Sd.) Brahmasri SRINIVASA, BHAGAVATSWAMI.

Lathehar, Palamau Dt.
Dear Sir, 13-6-1929.

Twice have I approached you with various sorts of questions and I have the pleasure to inform you that so far the results are strikingly true to your foresaying. Kindly accept my hearty congratulations for your mastery in this science.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) MANOHARLAL SARMA, Vaidya Bhushan.

The "ANDHRA PATRIKA" (Telugu Reading Daily) Madras writes on 8th February, 1924,—

We received on 7th November, 1923, from Hanumadupasi V. K. Satagopachariar, Tiruttani, a letter (published in our issue of 12th November, 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5th February, 1924, at 7 a.m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this Astrologer to the public.

D. A. Dighe, B.A., LL.B., Esq. First Class Magistrate, Nisarpur, writes:—

It is with great pleasure that I testify to the marvellous power of predicting the future of Pandit Satagopachariar of Tiruttani, who accurately predicted in November, 1928, that I would be transferred from Nisarpur in March, 1929. That event proved correct to the letter.

M. G. Raju, L. M. E. A. M. (Ind.) M. R. A. S., F. R. S. A. (Lond.), A. M. A., M. S. C. C. M.E., Municipal Councillor and Engineer, Guntur, writes:—Your predictions have come to be the same that occurred I really amaze and wonder for your marvellous experience in Astrology. Let God bless you with prosperity and success life.

Karachi,
Dear Sastriji, 1-7-1927.

My wife delivered a female child and your predictions came out to be quite true. What is the valuation of this child regarding its life.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) GANDHI AMICHAND HEMCHAND THAWARDAS,
Hansraj Building,
Jeena Street, Ranchoor Lines

Post Box No. 1451. Durban, Natal, S. Africa,
Sir, 3-9-1928.

Last time I had a "Jayavasikarani" Talisman from you. Wonderful were its results. Unfortunately a woman in the course of her monthly flow carried my child and so I think the charm is gone. Please send another one at an early date.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) NUNOO J. MADAREE.

"Krishna Villa", Santa Cruz, Bombay, 3-8-1927.

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the "Jayavasikarani" Talisman which I have worn on the arm with much satisfaction.

I was out of the Job for about two months and the mean time I received your Yantram. I was offered a Commercial Engineer's post within 15 days of using the same. I thank you for it and pray to Sri Anjaneya also.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) K. S. S. RAO, B.E.M.E.
Commercial Engineer.

Dear Sir

Your "Jayavasikarani" Talisman had given me much progress and improvement in my profession.

(Sd.) PERAMBALAM.
Doctor Sitiawan, F. M. S.

"From the day I received vour Talisman "Jayavasikarani", I am leading a happy life and am achieving success in my undertakings. I pay my humble respects for your miraculous power." (Sd.) Ponnuswami, Alakvandal, Badulla, Ceylon, 7-2-30.

"Your Talisman 'Jayavasikarani' gave me succes in my affairs, and much happiness. Please send another one." (Sd.) K. C. Valesingh, Commaduwa, Ceylon, 14-8-30.

"I am very much pleased to let you know that he 'Jayavasikarani', Talisman, sent to me 2 years ago gave me every satisfaction wherever given to patient." (Sd.) S. A. Thompson, Ranchi Hinoo P. O. 19-2-30.

"From the day, I told her your name and that I would write for one 'Jayavasikarani' Talisman, she was recovering gradually day by day and after wearing the Talisman, she was completely recovered." (Sd.) S. Ramakrishnam, V. M. of Muthoor, via, Sirendipatti, Palamcotta, 15-8-30.

"With my humble Namaskarams to your holy feet, I beg to state that I received your Special Talisman and have worn it as instructed. I have received the orders of my transfer to Kalaw Station as desired and as I requested you," (Sd.) T. Ramachandra Iyer, Station Master, B. Ry., Tagundaing, Mandalay, P. O. via. Rangoon, 19-9-27.

"Your Talisman has done much good to me as stated by you and the predictions regarding my five year's reading are coming out true to the word. I really wonder at your marvellous efficacy and thank you very much," (Sd.) S. Nadaraja Pillai, Johore Bahru, Johore. 2-8-29.

"I am very glad to inform you that your Talisman' Jayavasikarani' sent to me some days ago, is giving me unexpected good results from the time of its wearing," (Sd.) Venugopal, c/o T. R. Venkatachalam Chettiar, Maligai, Thennadu, Kattudevadur P. O. Chingleput Dt. 4-4-29.

"I received one 'Jayavasikarani' from you and gave it to one of my friends who derived much benefits through the same. Please send me another one." (Sd.) P. Maruthachalam Pillai, Despatching Clerk, Central Recruits School, Coimbatore. 20-12-29.

---

1. Your Futurity. All that desire to know the future events, please write the questions concerning futurity and we despatch the same immediately by solving all your problems concerning futurity explicitly and definitely. Send your Horoscope or the time of writing the letter along with your order. Charges for 5 questions Re. 1, every additional question As. 4. Illegal and test questions will not be answered.

2. Your Horoscope. Write the date and time of birth or your Horoscope or approximate age or the time of writing the letter. Your future events will be intimated to you giving details for every month in plain and definite terms. Charge for one year Life Reading (monthly details) Rs. 2, for five years Rs. 7-8, weekly details for a year with important events Rs. 10.

3. Your Business. We cannot say that our help is necessary concerning the prosperity of your business. We prognosticate the market rates of all provisions very accurately to sell, to purchase and to store the article, our help will be more beneficial. Market rate report for one article for a week Rs. 7-8, for one month Rs. 25.

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"If one desires to know the full details of his futurity it is evident that they can be revealed by means of Horoscope written from the calculations made with reference to the time of his birth. The science that helps us to understand this is called 'ASTROLOGY". At times a person has to suffer a great deal owing to the bad effects of the planets which produce unfavourable results in every matter. In such periods of difficulties, one will have misunderstanding with superiors, mental worry in matters relating to the profession or private affairs, money difficulty, worry of debts, family quarrels and great mental anxiety. In order to be free from these difficulties and anxieties the Talisman called "Jayavasikarani" will be of great use. These are prepared with sacred roots and in accordance with the shastras after performing the necessary "Homa" and "Mantra". Some of the important good effects by wearing this Talisman are:—

(1) Those who remain poor though they earn much and those who have worry of debts owing to large expenses in unnecessary matters, will improve gradually in their financial conditions by wearing this Talisman.

(2) Those that are in service will at time have some misunderstandings with their superiors owing to the bad effects of the planets, and lose their appointments or get several obstacles in promotion. Such persons will be free from those troubles and will flourish well in their profession.

(3) Business people meet with loss in their business unexpectedly or knowingly by the evil effects of their planets, money difficulty for carrying out their business and obstacles through the servants and want of proper thoughts will also arise. Even to those who conduct their business very carefully meet with such difficulties as stated above owing to the influence of their planets. This Talisman will remove all these difficulties and will enable business men to get timely thoughts, proper courage. suitable help and increase in their income.

(4) Students by wearing this Talisman will have success in their examinations, proper help for continuing their studies, good encouragement, sharp mind and cheerfulness.

(5) Family quarrels, want of affection between the husband and wife, displeasure of hatred towards one another among family members will be removed by wearing this Talisman.

(6) Sufferers from the evil effects of black magic by their enemies, and children suffering from Balarishta will equally find relief through this Talisman.

Patients suffering from Chronic illness and who have obtained no relief from medicines will find in the Talisman an effective helper and friend. Similarly *Yogis & Upasanis* will ward off their obstacles therewith.

Special Jayavasikarani prepared by us will produce immense good results in addition to the good effects of Ordinary Jayavasikarani mentioned above. If one is likely to get bad results in any affair which in the usual course should be favourable to him or in any legal matter, this Special Talisman will be prepared and given with sufficient guarantee for success in such cases. The effects of Ordinary Jayavasikarani will continue for a year or two, but those of the Special Jayavasikarani will continue throughout the life time of the person wearing it. Further the good results will be obtained quickly. If the preparation of the Special Talisman is commenced here, its good effects will commence and the person concerned will be able to realize them by getting success gradually in his undertakings.

The Ordinary Talisman is made of silver. After using it for 2 years it must be thrown into a tank or sea. The ordinary one will be prepared in two days after the receipt of the order, but the preparation of Special Jayavasikarani will take at least 40 days. This will be made of gold. For 40 days, the necessary Puja, Japa and Homam will have to be performed here.

Those who require this special none should give information regarding their Gothram, full name and approximate age and send their Horoscopes if available or write whatever details they could give regarding the date and time of birth. These particulars are not required for the Ordinary Talisman. The date and time of birth if known or the approximate age and the time of writing the letter should be noted. These charms may be used not only by Hindus, but those who belong to other religions also; males and females may use them. The above mentioned facts will be realized after using the charms.

The Charges are:—For one ordinary Jayavasikarani Rs. 2.
If 10 purchased at a time Rs. 15.
For 1 Special Jayavasikarani Rs. 50.

Those that require the Special Talisman should send Rs. 15 or 20 in advance. After the preparation of this Talisman, the balance may be sent and it will be sent by V. P. P. for the balance. The ordinary one can be sent by V. P. P. Please write your name and address legibly. For the orders sent from Penang, Singapore, South Africa and other foreign countries, the cost should be sent in advance together with Rs. 1-8-0 for parcel charges. M. O. or B. P. O. may be sent. For further particulars write to.

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT OPINIONS.

"It is impossible to express in words the benefits derived from your Talisman." (Sd.) T. S. Rajam, 41, Merchant Road, Bassein, Burma, 6-12-29.

"The Tolisman which I got from you a few months back gave me much satisfaction for which I really admire and wonder at the value of the "Mulikai' or the sacred herb of which your Talisman is made." (Sd.) M. P. Sreenivasan Sub-Editor of Swarajya, 2'6, Nagojee Rao St., Triplicane, Madras, 21-12 29.

"I am gained much by the aid of your "Jayavasikarani'. I shall be much grateful if you will be kind enough to send me another one." (Sd.) Krisnnamurthy Rao, Ag. Head Clerk, Claims Branch, Chief Coml. Supdt's Office, Trichinopoly Jn. S. I. Railway. 30-3-30.

"Thanks to your esteemed Kavacha 'Jayavasikarani' which helped my eldest son in passing his H. S. Examination and also several other good reasons. I have a great faith in you." (Sd.) P. Badri Prasad Deosharman, Mukhtar, Khair, P. O. (Aligarh Dt). 13-3-30.

"I was without a job for about two months and in the mean time I received the Yantram. I was offered a commercial Engineer's Job within 15 days of using the same. I thank very much for it and pray to ARI ANJANEYA also." Sd. Mr. S. S. Rao, B. E. M. E., Commercial Engineer, "Krishna Villa" Santa Cruz, (Bombay) 3rd August 1927.

"Wonderful were the results of your "Jayavasikarani" Talisman. Please be kind enough to send me one now." (Sd.) Nunoo J. Madaree, P. B. 1451, Durban, Natol, S. Africa, 8-9-1928.

"I was completely cured of my neuralogic complaints and shooting pain in the eye on wearing your two Talismans Hanuman and Lakshmi Ganesa Kavacham. This instantaneous effects was enough a standing clear proof and guarantee of the efficacy of your Kovachas." (Sd.) N. Rajagopala Iyer, B.A., Clerk, Taluk Board Office, Gooty, 7th Aug. 1929.

"My father C. Lakshminaraster, got one Jayavasikarani Talisman from you for me and with its help I got through to 5th form to 4th. Please send me another so that I may pass my S. S. L. C." (Sd.) L. Subbukrishnan, c/o The District Munsiff, Conjeeveram, 6th January 1928.

"I have distributed the 10 Talismans received from you to 10 persons. I cannot describe the good effects of these Talismans. All of them obtained much benefits in several ways" (Sd.) S.V. Sobapathy Pillai, 274, Yatiyantotai, Ceylon. 16-10-1928.

"I was transferred to Karvetnagar from Tirupathi even though I requested my superiors not to transfer. Then on expressing my difficulties to personally, you were kind enough to give me one Jayavasikarani" Talisman. I very much wonder that on using the Talisman for six days I was transferred back to Tirupathi. I am sure that every one who uses your Talisman will have good benefit." (Sd.) T.Sundaram Iyer, prosecuting Sub-Inspector of Police, TIRUPATI. 19-9-1927.

"I was in a harrowing light and thanks to you and the wonderful "Vasikarani." I am free from all worries now and lead a compatitively happy and well-to-do existence." (Sd.) S. Airavatham, Sub-Editor, "Hindustan Times," Delhi 26-10-1929.

"My friend, Nani Gopal of Jiaganj, who was suffering from ill diseases is now recovered and living happily on wearing your "Jayovasikarani." (Sd.) Baidyi-Nath Nandy, Sahipur VIII, Sholapurr, 27-9-1926.

"I have dissolved the Vibhudh Prasadha of Sri Anjaneya in water and sprinkled the water on 20,000 plants. Three days after that I found the 1|4 of the worms were dead and coffee plants were coming to the former state. Please send some more Vibhudhi immediately." 27-8-24.

"Received your Vibhudhi and it was used as before. I now find that 1|2 of the worms were dead and the coffee plants are now flourishing." (Sd.) C. Sambandaganesamurthy, coffee planter Ootacamund.

"I am swearing and telling you that after wearing the Talismon my superiors have been kind to me and I have gained my object within a week." (Sd.) K. V. Chakrapani Mudaliar, Hospitol, Champion Reef. 11-10-25.

"Your six "Jayavasikarani' Talisman produced satisfactory results, gave happiness, peace of mind and success in undertakings to all the six who wore it. I have high faith in you." (Sd.) E. V. Subbiah Ettiyapuram, Tinneyelly, Dt. 8-6-1929.

"My eldest son Muthukumaraswami, who wore your Special Talisman, got success in his London Matriculation Examination and also several othe good result. I pay my humble respects to you for the same." (Sd.) K. Vaidyalingam, Manager, The Navalar Press, Joffna, Ceylon, 22-10-29.

"As I was losing all the children I got, I requested for your kind help for which you were kind enough to send me one Jayavasikarani Talisman. Now I am very glad to inform you that a male child was born to me on 11-11-1926, and the child is living happily. After wearing your Talisman I am gaining good results in all ways." (Sd.) R. Veeraraghavulu Naidu, 67, Angappa Naicken Street, Madras.

"I have gained much benefits, good health, much respects in my occupation, good profit, and promptness in doing a business, on wearing your "Jayovaskarani." (Sd.) Ramachandra Iyer, Hanumanthapuram. 5-5-27.

"Received your Jayavasikarani with some Vibhudhi Prasadha of Hanuman and answers for my questions. I am very glad to inform you that all were true and I have obtained satisfactory resul's by your Talisman." (Sd.) K. R. Narayanan Nair. Vayalokka, Raki Raki, Faji. 20-1-28.

"Received your Vibhudhi Prasadha and used the same as stated in your letter. Now the child is completely relieved from the sickness for which I pay my sincere thanks to you." (Sd.) L.M. Mariadoss, Drumpalliar, White Field.

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REVOLUTIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

—:o:—

Squabbling Generals And Dollar Diplomacy.

BITTER BOURGEOIS DISCONTENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22.

Last few weeks have witnessed three "coups detat" in the southern hemisphere of this part of the globe. It was in the end of June that revolution first broke in Bolivia which ousted President Siles. Following it, was the revolution in Peru which ended in the forced resignation of President Ligua on August 28. And now we have before us the news that President Irigoyen of Argentina is out and a provisional miltary junta under General Uriburu is at the head rules the country.

When all this drama of revolution was being staged in the South, the people and the government of the United States followed the march of events with rapt attention. They did not mean to interfere as long as their economic interests were safe. In Peru, President Ligua, known as the best friend of the United States in Latin America, was being ousted. In contrast with him stood, President Irigoyen of Argentina whom "Time" characterises as "The Great Enemy of U. S. A."

In Peru as well as in any other Latin American country, the political destiny of the nation is in the hands of a few white people or the people of mixed blood who have been totally assimilated by the Western civilization. In Peru the Indian population is estimated at about 6,500,000 while the whites are nearly 150,000. The white population lives mainly in the cities while the destitute, poverty stricken, native population rots in the country.

BRITISH-AMERICAN GRIP.

The foreign investments in Peru are estimated at about dols 400,000,000, of which dols. 250,000,000 represent the American capital and almost all the rest (dols. 125,000,000.) is British, mostly invested in the railways. Part of the American capital is in government loan. In exchange for these debts, the Government of Peru under Ligua had to turn over certain branches of administration to the American experts. Though not openly declared, it can no longer be concealed that this formed one of the factors of the discontentment in the middle-class people. Moreover, Peru did not escape the general depression in business and financial conditions after the World War, which have hit the whole world. These conditions had reached such a stage that gold could no linger)pour into Peru and New York banks.

LIGUA'S CAREER.

Besides these, are those reasons and motives which have found a great publication in the press here. These are personal and political. Ligua was born in a humble home and spent most of his youth and early manhood as an insurance broker. His first term as President was from 1909 to 1912. In 1912, he had to take refuge in America, because of the pressure and the resistance brought against him by the opposition. Again he weilded an iron hand in 1919, when he seized control, crushed his enemies and established a government with promises which appealed to the popular sentiment. As the days went by, the number of his adherents increased and perhaps made bold by the example of dictatorship in the Latin countries of Europe, he began to centralize power in himself, until he became a virtual dictator.

Latin temperament, like any other in the world, abhores subjection; these people are very jealous of their personal liberty and individual freedom. Encouraged by the downfall of President Siles in Bolivia, the middle class with the help of the army entered upon the revolution. Ligua had to resign. Power is now controlled by a military junta under General Cerro. The slogan of this new government is the establishment of representative government, free press, and other constitutional liberties.

IRIGOYEN'S HATRED OF MONROE DOCTRINE.

In Argentina prevailed the obsolute will of President Irigoyen. He cherished no good will towards the United States. He hated the patronization of U. S. A.; he declared himself openly against the Monroe doctrine, and, last but not the least, he discouraged the investment of American capital. Last year he signed a contract of nearly dols. 38,000,000, with an English banker to the great disadvantage of the U.S. Revolution against him worried England a great deal. Uriburu has come with the same slogan of democracy and representative government.

Both the new governments have been recognised by the United States and England. This hurried recognition shows the rivalry of the capitalist of these countries for investments in South America. Both the victorious commanders have promised to meet the lawful foreign obligations and have shown desire for the extension of mutual friendship. This sudden recognition by the government of the United States has come as a surprise to many who have followed the recognition policy of this country since Wilson.

The Government of the United States has always refused to recognize any government which is established by force or by a revolution. In 1916, Wilson had refused to recognize the government of Mexico although then the new government was powerful enough to meet the foreign obligation and manage the internal affairs. It seems that the policy has now changed or the circumstances have forced a change. As Will Rogerts humourly remarks, in order to get recognition all you have to do is "to promise that you will buy something from us even if it is only guns for the next revolution."

HELPLESS MASSES.

The question of the moment is that what sort of government is going to be established in South America. Are these revolting generals to assume themselves the role of dictatorship against which they fought or are they going to establish a representative form of government? Whatever be the form of the government, no material change can be expected in the condition of the masses through these revolutions. But so much is certain that even if these victorious generals assume dictatorship, it will be only to be abolished in the near future. The spirit of democracy has infused the middle classes of the population of that great continent. The people now not only hate dictatorship but also loathe the patronizing influence of the foreign government. The Monroe doctorine, once hailed by all the States of South America, is no longer held in the same esteem by them. They have begun to regard it as an encroachment on their independence. With the spirit of democracy awake, and with their vast potential wealth, these States are sure to play a prominent part in international affairs in near future. Truly has Roosevelt said, "If the ninteenth century belonged to the United States, surely the twentieth belongs to South America."

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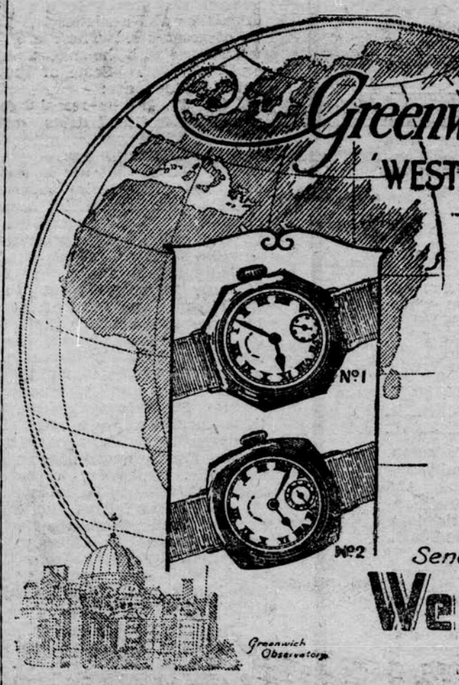

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RAW COTTON SITUATION

—:o:—

Hedging Unduly Restricted

MESSRS. LANGLEY AND CO'S VIEWS

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

Writing at that time we commented on the slightly better tone then ruling and added that one would like to think that the constructive side was again beginning to come into prominence, but both the trade outlook and the statistical position were against any major movement—at least until the current crop in America is marketed. The position to-day is the same, except that maybe the manufacturer has taken a more active interest than looked probable a fortnight ago. In assessing the position now we are of the opinion that it is very necessary to take into account the fact that the decline is of more than fourteen months' duration and accompanied or, perhaps more correctly, led as it has been by a parallel or greater fall in all commodities, manufacturers have got into a definite habit of mind of buying less than they require. As we recently said the problem has been a problem of plenty and whatever may have been the difficulties of the manufacturer they have not included worries as to supply of raw material. Consequently all over the world it is not improbable that there are gaps in the stock positions greater than are generally recognised. Furthermore, at some time or other markets have a habit of turning and as a rule the turn in the price trend precedes the broadening in demand. Spinners seldom buy largely in a falling market, but a turn once established frequently reveals an enthusiasm for cotton equal in breadth to the previous antipathy. Having said that and given due consideration to the low price level one is again forced back to the abundance of the cotton supply. There is another Bureau due for publication in twelve days and an increased forecast of ultimate yield appears to be almost inevitable. It may not be a large increase but any increase is a reminder of the adequacy of supply.

Farmers, we hear, are buying Futures against the intention to reduce acreage next Spring. Taken in conjunction with the fact that hedging has been unduly restricted we can think of few factors less conducive to confidence in the Trade. To hold unhedged cotton and a grower's long position over the head of the spinner is a course of action least likely to stampede widespread purchases.

DISTANT QUOTATIONS DEAR.

The better feeling prevailing together with the advisability of seeing more than one swallow before announcing Summer is well indicated by our Liverpool correspondents, whose week-end telegram we give below:—

"Market affected favourably by general change sentiment, belief that all commodities bumping on bottom and cotton best purchase. Also belief in big cut acreage next year. Trade somewhat better and feeling more optimistic everywhere. Holding movement continues. Shorts mostly covered and speculators getting long. Our view is to sell on advance as we doubt marked improvement. Market will meet cotton all advances. On any advance from this level very distant quotations appear to us dear."

BOMBAY.

Locally, prices show an advance of only five rupees, the widening parity relative to Americans being due partly to less export enquiry a week or ten days ago and also to somewhat aggressive straddle selling of our contracts against Liverpool and New York.

Although Berars appear to be a little late, crop accounts are, on the whole, very satisfactory and although the quantity may be somewhat larger than at one time seemed likely we are of the opinion that satisfactory quality should offset additional quantity.

Frequent closing of the Forward market has, however, narrowed trading to a point where it is difficult to see how hedge selling is to be absorbed without seriously affecting prices and during the period of heavy crop movement sales here against purchases in Liverpool appear attractive.

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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
Nov.		
1st	RAJPUTANA	16,644
7th	NALDERA	16,038
15th	RANPURA	16,601
22nd	MACEDONIA	11,120
29th	MANTUA	13,946
Dec.		
6th	NARKUNDA	16,573
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
20th	RAWALPINDI x	16,697
27th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,319
1931.		
Jan.		
3rd	MOOLTAN	20,952
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,644
17th	RANCHI	16,650
24th	RANPURA	16,601
31st	MALOJA	20,837
Feb.		
7th	MANTUA	13,946
14th	COMORIN	15,279
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
28th	NALDERA x	16,038
Mar.		
7th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,318
14th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
21st	RANPURA	16,601
28th	NARKUNDA	16,573
Apl.		
4th	RANCHI	16,650
9th	MOLDAVIA	16,556
11th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India	19,647
25th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
May		
2nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
9th	CHITRAL x	15,248
16th	MACEDONIA	11,129
23rd	MALOJA	20,837
30th	MALWA	11,009

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

a Through from China.

With limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.

† To Marseilles only.

These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£81	£91	£73	£61
Return	151	144	128	102

2nd Saloon.

	E	F
Single	£65	£59
Return	92	83

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	100

2nd Saloon.

	E	F
Single	£57	£4
Return	£1	£1

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£39	£53
Marseilles	£31	£49

Return tickets issued 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,249 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 18th and Marseilles 20th March due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,100 tons will sail at Bombay on her Outward voyage 8 October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
Nov.		
26th	DUMANA	8,437
Dec.		
11th	DUMALA	8,433
1931.		
Mar.		
26th	DUMANA	8,437
Apl.		
2nd	DUMALA	8,433

SHIPPING.

These two Vessels are "One Class" ships. Fares as follows:—

Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£154	£109	£81
Return	£215	£160	£81

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
15	Mirzapore*	Straits, China and Japan.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
12	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931.		
Jan.		
2	Nalkora	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
30	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb.		
13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Oct.		
30th	Barpeta	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports. Via Verawal & Mangrole 3-30 p.m.
31st	Vasna	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
Nov.		
1st 9 a.m.	Chakla	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O'Mandvi
3rd	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha. 10 a.m.
5th	Khandalla	East and South Africa via M. Goa.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Havre Maru	25th Oct.	8th Nov.
Borneo Maru	8th Nov.	20th Nov.
Shunko Maru	24th Nov.	8th Dec.
Honolulu Maru	9th Dec.	23rd Dec.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25478
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 888.

INCOME-TAX and SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.
LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
xTango Maru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
KamoMaru	8000	...	@19Nov
*Tottori Maru	5973	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	...	@2 Dec
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
xIyo Maru.	5962	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	@16Dec.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	...	@28Dec.
*Calcutta Maru	5339	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
xKaga Maru	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru	10500	...	@13 Jan

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
SuwaMaru.	11000	13 Nov.	30 Nov.
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Nov.	14 Dec.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	10 Dec.	27 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	21000	20 Nov.	26 Nov.
Chichibu Maru	22000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.
Taiyo Maru	22000	21 Dec.	28 Dec.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

SWADESHI! SWADESHI!!

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Travelling suit cases, Attache cases, Money Purses, Belts, Bed Straps, Holdalls and Leather goods of all kinds.

Lockets of National Leaders etc. and Coat Buttons Manufacturers.

GOLD FILLED BUTTON MANUFACTURING CO.,
158-60, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
Telegram:—"Notecase".
Telephone: 26470.

Western India
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

SHIPPING NEWS
Export & Import

ARRIVALS.

October 29.
Dara, Wheeler, Bhawnagar
Lexel, Roos, Rotterdam
Himalaya, Margien, Trieste
City of London, Brown, Marmagoa

DEPARTURES.

October 30.
Barpeta, Partridge, Busreh
LOADING.

October 29.
Steamer Dumana for London
Steamer Rajput for Rangoon
Steamer Khosrou for Mauritius
Steamer Dara for Aden

S S Dara:—The T M Company's steamer Dara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownager, with a general cargo.

S S Texel:—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Texel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

S S Himalaya:—The Lloyd T Company's steamer Himalaya, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers

S S City of London:—The K N Company's steamer City of London, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
WEDNESDAY, October 29.
1. Hohenfels Karachi 31-10 L Edward Ltd.
2 Rajputana, London, 1-11, M M and Co.
4 India, Genoa, 2-11 L T and M Italiana.
5 Britannia Liverpool 1-11, Graham T Co.
11 Clan Maciver Malabar Coast, 1-11 J Finlay and Co.
14 Ariosto M Coast 31-10 J Finlay & Co.
15 Khandalla Durban 5-11 M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Havre Maru, Kobe, 8-11 O S Kaisha.
3 Barpeta P Gulf, 30-10, M M & Co.
4 Vasna Busrah 31-10 M M and Co.
6 Gambada, Karachi, 29-10 M M & Co.
10-11 Tanfield, Rangoon 2-11 M M and Co.
12/13 Jalaveera, Rangoon 30-10 Scindia S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Jalajyoti Calcutta, 2-11, Scindia S N Co.
C Ahmedi Malabar Coast 30-10 S Hassum and Co.
N Oostcapelle M Coast 30-10 Merchant S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Ranpura 31-10-30 P and O S N Co.
Moolfan 6-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Mantua 14-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Ranchi 21-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 30-11-30 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Dumana 28-10-30 M M and Co
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Castalia 3-11-30 G T Co.
California, 10-11-30, G T Co.
C|Alexandria, 30-10-30, K N Co.
City of Paris 6-11-30 K N Co.
Clan Macbride 12-11-30 J F Co
FROM HAMBURG.
Rabenfels, 29-10-30, L Edward Ltd.
Fraunfels 8-11-30 L Edward Ltd.
Sturnfels 17-11-30 L Edward Ltd.
Baronfels 28-11-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Auckland 27-10-30 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Venice 7-11-30 F F Campbell and Co.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bovenkerk 16-11-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM DUNKIRK
Pikoe 13-11-30 M Maritime.
FROM GENOA.
Tanimber 7-11-30 T M and Co.
FROM TRIESTE
Pilsna 9-11-30 L T Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Tango Maru 30-10-30 N Y Kaisha
Mantua 26-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore 12-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Borneo Maru 8-11-30, O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 15-11-30, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata 20-11-30, N Y Kaisha.
Macedonia 21-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Zenere 1-11-30 L T Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA
Naldera 7-11-30 P and O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karapara, 8-11-30, M M and Co.
Karoa 22-11-30 M M and Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON.
Rajputana 1-11-30, P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dumana N F, M M and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britannia 1-11-30 S T Co.
City of London N F K N Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Hohenfels N F L Edward.
FOR GENOA.
India 2-11-30 M Italiana.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macevir N F J F & Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Vasna 30-10-30 M M & Co.
FOR KOBE.
Havre Maru N F O S Kaisha.
FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya N F L T Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalaveera, NF, S S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Jalajyoti N F S S N Co.
FOR ROTTERDAM.
Teseel N F E D Sassoon & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Rajput N F, T M and Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou N F, T M and Co.
FOR ADEN.
Dara N F, T M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Rajputana, Carter, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dumana 5103 Stockwell M M and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britannia 5,489 Alder, S T & CO.
City of London 5713 Brown K N Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Maciver 2,751 MacFurlane J F & Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya 4,194 Mareglia L T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Hohenfels 1742 Talurs L Edward Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
India 4,070 Gavino M Italiana.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Havre Maru 3,450 Mone O S Kaisha.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Vasna 2,043 Fitztierbert M M & Co.
Barpeta 1,177 Partridge M M & Co.
FOR ROTTERDAM.
Teseel 2,748 Roos E D Sassoon & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalaveera, 3089, Beatson, S S N Co.
Rajput 3391 Crebbin T M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Jaljyoti 2698 Owens S S N Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou 2491 Beattie T M & Co
FOR ADEN.
Dara 3082 Wheeler T M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Havre Maru 28-10-30.
Dayavati 28-10-30.
Ahmedi 28-10-30
Vasna 28-10-30
Barpeta 28-10-30
Ariosto 28-10-30.
Bardarpur 29-10-30

EXPORTS
Bombay, Oct. 29.

S S Rajputana for London:—3 packages woollen rugs Cox and Kings Ltd; 1 package woollen rugs Grindlay and Co; 3 packages woollen rugs I Faizullah; 11 bales animal skin M Nissim; 2 bales animal skin S Joomabhoy; 3 bales animal skin H M Ghazanfar; 9 bales animal skin A Dadabhoy and Co; 29 cases isinglass Grindlay and Co; 38 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co; 25 cases bristles W H Brady and Co; 100 cwts appricot kernels E Virji and Co

For Marseilles:—63 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 1500 cwts ground nuts L Dreyfus and Co.

For Varna:—70 bales cotton yarn Swadeshi Mills Co.

S S Britannia for Liverpool:—11 nos empty cylinders Imp. Chemical Industries; 1 bale cotton thread waste Chimanlal and Sons 100 bales cotton thread waste M Mafatlal; 10 bales cotton yarn Swadeshi Mills Co.; 15 bales wool raw K M Nathoo.

For Glasgow:—500 cwts linseed oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co.

For Manchester:—100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Damana for Hull:—2001 cwts castor seed Logdiwala Bros.

For Havre:—5996 cwts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Texel for Hamburg:—3000 cwts groundnut oil cakes C Bapubhai; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes Birla Bros; 220 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 335 bales cotton raw Anglo-Siam Corporation; 65 bales cotton raw A Moosji and Co.

For Havana:—499 cwts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

For Suez:—22 bales cotton yarn David Mills Co.

S S Hohenfels for Hamburg:—2 casks casings S M H Kaderbax; 100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 1976 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—500 cwts groundnut oil cakes Volkart Bros; 1000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

For New York:—299 cwts gum arabic N Moolji and Co.

For Antwerp:—19 bales woollen rugs Havero Trading Co.

S S Port Said for Himalaya:—12 bales cotton yarn David Mills Co.

For Trieste:—112 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton raw F F Campbell and Co; 275 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 205 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw Langley and Co

For Venice:—1000 cwts ground nuts K Devchand and Co; 310 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S India for Genoa:—10000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton raw K Khatau and Co; 55 bales cotton raw Gill and Co.

For Marseilles:—3 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S City of London for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 2000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

For Manchester:—125 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Havre Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 727 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS
Bombay Oct. 29.

S S Razmak Agent M M and Co from London:—80 drums chemicals; 170 drums varnish; 147 drums paint; 20 cases wine; 118 cases biscuits; 200 cases wincarnis; 272 cases o'stores; 18 cases machinery; 75 cases gin; 22 cases medicine; 37 cases barley; 50 cases jams; 91 cases bianco; 51 cases gripe water; 200 cases whisky; 65 cases spirits; 35 cases oats; 40 cases cement

From Charcute:—653 cases brandy.

From Rotterdam:—40 cases cheese.

For Marseilles:—85 cases silk yarn; 87 cases vermouth; 125 cases soap.

From Port Said:—335 bales cotton; 122 cases cigarettes.

S S Jambada Agent M M and Co from Calcutta:—2801 tons coal; 2351 bags rice; 140 bags cement; 56 barrels betelnuts; 33 cases rubber goods; 15 cases varnish; 67 cases medicine; 7300 chests tea; 50 cases whisky; 315 bundles c i pans; 471 cases paper; 22 cases hardware; 50 cases jute wine; 199 drums lubricating oil; 22412 kegs paint; 875 bundles c i pipes; 2525 bundles c i fitting 111 drums linseed oil; 36 cases jute gasketting; 265 cases h cloth; 345 cases gunnies; 304 ds enamel; 50 cases safety matches.

S S Soekaboemi Agent T M and Co from Genoa:—28 packages motor covers; 15 packages cycle covers; 800 bags almonds; 290 bags art silk yarn; 47 cases olive oil; 25 cases macarovin; 5500 cases tiles; 40 cases spun silk yarn.

S S India Agent M Italina from Sourbaya:—17074 bags sugar; 103 bags coffee; 108 bags betelnuts; 16 bags long pepper.

From Sawarang:—24332 bags sugar.

From Botania:—348 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo:—100 chests tea 50 bags tea; 7 cases rubber sheets

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Continuous advance in the price of American Cotton prices was responsible for firm opening of our market at Rs. 213/4 for Broach A.-M. delivery. At the opening scattered selling depressed prices to Rs. 213/-, but nervous short covering steadily hardened prices to Rs. 214/8. At this level buying orders were executed and in the absence of any demand prices ruled a shade easier around Rs. 213/8. Japanese Sampin market was reluctant to follow the advance in the prices of American cotton This means that there is little likelyhood of any demand for our cotton from Japan at advancing prices. Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 11 points on purity with overnight rise in New York prices, but actual opening. Quotations were quiet at a rise of 9 points. Rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—Other advices from Liverpool were easy which caused further weakness in the local market. The market closed one hour early owing to the news of Pandit Jawaharlal's conviction.

Broach A.-M. Rs. 211/12.
Oomra D.-J. Rs. 180.
Bengal D.-J. Rs. 152/8.

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Oct. 29.

92 Finix Mill Akola 174
48 Finix Mill Malkapur 174
46 Finix Mill Dhamangaon 167½
41 Finix Mill Bolda 170
138 Viram Ladha Indore 172
50 Mthabhai Nathoo Kaimganj 152 1/4
57 Dawn Mill Kishoripatan 149
315 Japan T. Co. Karanja 180.
230 Arjun Khimji Manubadar 180 1/2
100 Japan T. Co. Pandurna 181 181
30 G G Kesha and Co., Jalna 173
135 Japan T. Co. Nadarpur 175. 175
42 Japan T. Co. Limb 191

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.
Bombay, Oct. 29.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 445/- per ton.
Filtered Tilseed Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 24/- per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 103/- per ton.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, Oct. 28.

October close at 5/9s. 738d. 1/8d. Up.
December close at 5/8s. 7/8d. 3/8d. Up.
March close at 5/9s. 1/8d. 1/8d. Up.

WHEAT CHICAGO CLOSE.
Bombay, Oct. 29.

December per bushel dol. 79 3/8. 1 3/8 Up.
March per bushel dol. 83 3/8 1 3/8 Up.
May per bushel dol. 84 3/4 1 3/8 Up.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 29.

November 14.30—32.
February 12.95.—30.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
F. P. Bales.—
Receipts to date 28-10-30 1930-31 4261000, 1929-30 4014000.
Receipts Yesterday 28-10-30 1930-31 118000, 1929-30 95000.
Exports to date 28-10-30 1930-31 2059000, 1929-30 1995000.
Stock at Ports 24-10-30 1930-31 3411000, 1929-30 2146000.
Stock Interior Towns 24-10-30 1930-31 395000, 1929-30 1186000.
Stock Liverpool 24-10-30 1930-31 724000, 1929-30 706000.
Visible Supply 24-10-30 1930-31 6573000, 1929-30 4619000.
Quantity in Sight 24-10-30 1930-31 5760000, 1929-30 6288000.
Quantity out of Sight 24-10-30 1930-31 2280000, 1929-30 3423000.

SAMPION QUOTATIONS.
WEAK TONE.
Bombay, Oct. 29.

January	128.10	—0.30
April	124.70	—0.70

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Oct. 29.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/2, Highest Rs. 32/8, Closing Rs. 32/7.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 32, Highest Rs. 32/9, Closing Rs. 32/7/6.

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Oct. 29.

Mint Gold, Ready Rs. 21-7-6
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement Rs. 21-5-0.
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement Rs. 21-5-9.
Silver, Ready Rs. 47-7-0.
Silver, 1st Settlement Rs. 47-5-6
Silver, 2nd Settlement Rs. 47-4-0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 29.

Broach	202/205
Bengal	154/160
Mathia	170/175
Khandeish	172/176
Akola/Khamgaon	174/178
Nagpur/Waidha	179/185
Barsi/Kurduwadi	172/177
Jalna/Aurangabad	174/178
Nagar/Vambori	172/176
Purna/Parbani	174/178
Khandwa/Sanavad	175/180
Indore/Ujjain	177/185
Miraj/Sangli	228/236
Coompta	224/238
Tirupur/Cambodia	257/282

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Oct. 28.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£17-5/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£109-3/4
National Bank of India	£41-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£93-5/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	£80-1/4
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	£102-3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£46
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£56
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	65
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£87-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	£57-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-3/4
Victory Bond 4 p.c.	£96-5/8

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Oct. 29.

	bales.
Khandeish	273
Central India	187
Barsi-Nugger	106
Berar	231
Central Provinces	201
N.-W. Provinces	397
Westerns-Northerns	113
Americans	8525
Egyptians	686
Cotton	3,048
	cwts.
Wheat	1,131
Linseed	103
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	47
Gingellyseeds	78
Poppyseeds	40
Groundnuts	3,255
Castorseeds	203
Rice	1,880
Cottonseeds	1,154
Gram	480
Joowar	38
Barley	2
Bajree	614
	tons.
Coal	800

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BOMBAY THURSDAY OCTOBER 30. 1930.

ENQUIRY INTO R--101 DISASTER.

Why Ill-Fated Voyage Was Hurried Up.

LORD THOMSON'S MISGIVINGS

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Public enquiry into the loss of R 101 opened in the Hall of Institute of Civil Engineers.

Attorney-General Sir William Jewitt (with whom was Solicitor-General Sir Stafford Cripps who was knighted yesterday) opening the case, said that he had been specially permitted to submit a secret memoranda presented to the Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930 by successive Secretaries of State for Air.—Reuter.

WHY FLIGHT WAS MADE IN OCT.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

He read a letter of Sir Walter Nicholson. Secretary to the Air Ministry, after a new bay had been added to airship, saying that several flights would be necessary prior to its flight to India.

Sir John Simon observed that there was actually only one flying trial of 16 hours on October 1 and 2.

Sir W. Jowitt expressed the opinion that Lord Thomson began the flight to India when he did because he wanted t to be accomplished while the Imperial Conference was sitting. There was no written report that the trial flight of R-101 had been adjourned.

He (Sir W. Jowitt) said that R-101 made four trial flights before starting on the ill-fated voyage. She had a certificate of airworthiness for long-distance flights issued two days before the departure on its last voyage. Experts when they examined the wreck of the R-101 found that the cable controlling elevator fin had been broken, possibly before the accident. A microscopic examination might show whether it was broken before the accident or after the accident, and whether it broke cold or hot. He stated that the insertion of a middle section in R-101 in order to increase the lift involved not cutting but unscrewing. The authority to split the airship was given on 22nd July, 1930, by the Secretary of State.

LORD THOMSON'S MISGIVINGS.

He (Sir W. Jowitt) quoted a minute of Lord Thomson expressing the opinion that no good and possibly harm might be done by the flight of R-101 to India early in 1930 and suggesting that necessary alterations to the airship should be made together with the extra bay and that the flight should be made with 55 tons lift to India at the end of September.

He pointed out that R-101 was fitted with Diesel engines weighting 17 tons instead of nine as estimated. The disposable lift estimated at 60 tons proved to be 40 before the new bag was fitted, after which the disposable lift was 53 tons.—Reuter.

NO MARGIN FOR EVENTUALITIES.

On the resumption of inquiry into R-101 disaster, Sir John Simon quoted from a minute of Sir John Higgins to Lord Thomson dated June 13, stating that alterations in R-101 should be completed by September 22. One trial flight would be necessary before leaving for India, so the end of September would be the earliest date by which the flight could commence.

"This leaves no margin for eventualities and assumes that the trial flight will be completely successful".

Sir William Jowitt quoted from the minute of August 27, laying down 'inter alia', that R-101 must carry out satisfactory flight of not less than 24 hours, before leaving for India.

Wing-Commander Colmore had suggested that the flight should be curtailed provided Major Scott was satisfied with the performance of the airship. It was mentioned that Squadron-Leader Booth, Commander of R-100, had expressed the opinion that the trial flight of R-101 was unsatisfactory, because it was not longer and more diverse weather conditions were not encountered.—Reuter.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE DELEGATES' FIRST EXPERIENCE IN ENGLAND.

What! Not Even The Crumbs?

"BRITAIN MEANS TO GIVE INDIA RESPONSIBLE SELF-GOVT."

—:o:—

And That Too "As Early As Possible", Assures Lord Sanderson.

BUT SALISBURY SAYS R. T. C. TAMASHA IS "A MERE FISHING INQUIRY"!

Lord Parmoor Keeps "Mum," About India.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

In the House of Lords Lord Sanderson moving the address trusted that the Round Table Conference would convince the people of India that we meant to give India responsible self-Government as early as possible. He hoped that plans might be devised that would hasten that day and help to make it possible to work out in harmony and peace measures for the realisation of that goal.

A MERE FISHING INQUIRY.

Lord Salisbury said that as far as he knew Government would meet the Round Table Conference without the ideas of its own. As far as Government was concerned, it would be a mere fishing inquiry. The only thing that Government could contribute to the elucidation of the subject had been to snub Sir J. Simon.

Lord Reading said that everybody had heard with greatest satisfaction that the King would inaugurate the Round Table Conference. It had impressed upon country most momentous character of Conference. He trusted that it would be able to find a solution that would conduce to the greater happiness and contentment of India.

Lord Parmoor, replying to the debate for Government, did not refer to India. The Lords adopted the Address.

ALL FACILITIES TO INDIAN DELEGATES.

Mr. Jinnah is the latest Round Table Conference delegate to reach London, and when a further party arrives on November 1, the personnel will be practically complete. Delegates meanwhile are continuing informal exchange of views among themselves. Government are giving them all facilities, and resources of the India Office have been placed at their disposal. Mr. Carter, General Secretary, with Mr. MacGregor, Information Officer, India Office, has already taken possession of St. James' Palace, where the Throne Room, the Ambassadors' Room, Armoury and other rooms are being got ready for the delegates. All delegates were present in the Royal Gallery at the opening of Parliament. They are also visiting other historic buildings and places of interest.

SIR AKBAR "GREATLY IMPRESSED."

Sir Akbar Hydari, interviewed by *Reuter*, said that he was greatly impressed with the atmosphere of the Round Table Conference. He had every reason to suppose that the forthcoming discussions would have a successful issue, principally because all parties evidently desired to come to a friendly understanding that would make for a great and united India under the aegis of the King Emperor. Hyderabad intended to pull its full weight in bringing about such a result.

PRINCES' MEETING.

A meeting of all Indian Princes at present in London was held in afternoon at the Maharajah of Bikaneers hotel under the presidency of the Maharaja of Kashmir. The meeting which lasted three hours, was engaged in the general discussion following yesterday's meeting, and dealt in further detail with the proposed agenda of the forthcoming Conference. The next meeting of Princes will be held on October 31.

SIR JOHN ON INDIA'S CONSTITUTION.

Sir John Simon will deliver Ludwig Mond Lecture at Manchester University on November 26 on subject of "Constitution of India."—Reuter.

KING'S SPEECH TO BE BROADCAST

The British Broadcasting Corporation announces that the King has approved of broadcasting of his speech at the opening of the Round Table Conference at mid-day on November 12. The speech will be transmitted to all British Broadcasting Corporation stations. Subsequent speeches including Mr. MacDonald's will also be broadcast.—Reuter.

SIR GULAM HUSSEIN HIDYATULLA TO ATTEND ... R. T. C.

—:o:—

To Represent Bombay Govt.?

POONA, Oct. 29.

Sir Gulam Hussain Hiddayatulla, Member, Executive Council, Bombay Government, has received invitation from H. E. the Viceroy to attend the Round Table Conference. Sir Gulam has accepted the invitation and is leaving on Saturday for London.

Enquiries made elicit no information as to whether a temporary member will be appointed in his place but it is understood that a successor will not be appointed and the portfolio of General Department will be administered by H. E. the Governor. It is also understood that Sir Gulam is not resigning his post in order to attend the Conference which means that he is really going as a working member of the Bombay Government.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT'S WAY TO PEACE —THE RIGHT ONE.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 29.

In the Commons, Labourite Mr. Charlton, moving an address in reply to Speech from the Throne, referred to the Round Table Conference and emphasised the magnitude of Indian problem. He was alarmed at the assurance with which some people dogmatised regarding that question. He hoped that nothing would be said or done that might endanger the usefulness of Conference, for so much depended on friendly settlement of the great problem. Mr. Charlton expressed opinion that way to peace was the path Government were pursuing.—Reuter.

"POVERTY, NO BAR FOR GROWTH OF MIND"

Mr. Brailsford's Plea For Compulsory Primary Education

INDIANS ASKED NOT TO IMITATE FOREIGN TRADE UNION METHODS

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 27.

Mr. Brailsford, a prominent member of the Independent Labour Party, addressing a meeting of the Joint (Pratinidhi Mandal) Representative Board of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, spoke as follows:—

Comrades,—It gives me a great pleasure to meet you—the members of a very famous Trade Union. We have heard very much about you in England and other countries. You have been very wise in not imitating too closely the Trade Unionism of England and other countries, for you have totally different problems. Your methods are quite original and you have worked out the technic of Trade Unionism and adapted it to circumstances that prevail here. It is my earnest hope that your model may be imitated all over India.

There is a great difference between our conditions and yours. Industrial development began at a very early date in our country. Since a century, we have been struggling to use all machinery of State and Municipalities to bring happier conditions to working classes. The Labour Government, although not in majority, has still been doing something to benefit the working classes. Many of the things, which you are trying to do through your Union are being done in England, through the Agency of the State and Municipalities. There is a majority of Labour Members in the Government as well as in many of the Municipalities which gives them the power to do these things.

COMPULSORY AND FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION.

For last 60 years free and compulsory primary Education has been introduced in England. Every worker's child goes to School, and studies there up to its 15th birthdate. The Schools are well-equipped with maps, pictures etc., and have play-grounds and gymnasiums. The Schools for the working class children are as good as those for the wealthier classes in India. What we are trying to do in the matter of Education, is to establish a system by which clever children may pass on from primary to secondary and right up to the University itself. Scholarships are given to clever children, so that abler children of workmen can struggle through right up to the University. We believe that there should be opportunities for growth of mind, soul and body. Poverty ought to be no bar for the growth of mind and soul of any child. Our ideal is that every human being should be given opportunity to attain the fullest stature of which he is capable. We have not attained that ideal so far, but, we are struggling to achieve it.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

There are elaborate Housing Schemes undertaken by all Municipalities and County Councils in London, many of the slum areas being entirely swept away by the order of the Municipality. The Municipality itself then builds dwellings for workers, which are specious, artistic and beautiful to look upon. There are gardens and grass plots surrounding the dwellings. All this is being done partly through local agencies and partly through activities of the State.

Workers in other lands also try to achieve the same ideals. That ambition will also come to you, when India achieves Swaraj, and it may not be long before you get such opportunities.

Of the other important achievements to our credit I will mention, only two. There is a system of insurance against sickness, and unemployment. In every workshop, the worker is insured against every sort of disease. The workers, the Owners and the State pay equal amount in the Central Fund, out of which Doctors are engaged, who are required to look after the health of the insured. Free medical aid and proper treatment to the sick is given, until recovery. Help is also given to the mothers at the time of 'lying in'. There is a similar scheme of unemployment insurance. If a worker is seeking for work and no work is found for him, he is paid out of this Fund a sum just adequate to keep him alive. In our country, out of a population of forty five millions, two millions are unemployed. Had there not been this insurance, there would have been condition of famine. In India, though there is unemployment in villages for 6 to 8 months in a year, the problem may not be so acute in the cities; so perhaps you may not feel any necessity for unemployment insurance. (The Speaker was informed that unemployment in Cities too, is being felt, and if statistics were gathered, the percentage would be high). The health insurance ought to be introduced very soon in India as it is a great necessity.

PLEA FOR EFFICIENT ORGANISATION.

Ours has been a century long struggle to organize the workers Industry in India is still young. You have to work out your own problems; it is wise and good to study and understand what others are doing, but every nation must think out its methods independently. Progress and hapiness is yours only if you organize your trade unions, maintain your steadfast and unflinching loyalty permanently not only in times of cricis, but even in calmer days. Don't organize in factions, as they do in politics, otherwise, disaster would follow. Organize for the benefit of every man, woman and child and a certain progress, brighter than in the West awaits you.

After the lecture was over Mr. Brailsford invited questions from the audience:—

In reply to an inquiry whether there was any scheme of pensions to retired work, he said at present every workman was paid ten shillings per week after the age of 65, and there is a movement to lower the age to 60.

Speaking on housing accommodation for workmen, he said, the least accommodation consists of a house, with a kitchen, a bed room and a bath room, but as a rule, their houses have two bed and a bath room, well lighted, with gas-cooking and washing arrangements.

Asked if liquor shops would be closed, if all the people decided to give up liquor, Mr. Brailsford replied that it would be so in England, in India, of course, the situation was different. What could not be done under the present Government would be left to be done by the Indian Parliament.

Discussing the present political situation, in reply to a long question, put by a workman, Mr. Brailsford observed—every nation has to struggle for its own freedom, and no one can be expected to help them much.

Sjt. Shankerlal Banker proposing a vote of thanks on behalf of the audience described Mr. Brailsford as one who had given up himself for the uplift of humanity and betterment of workpeople. He has travelled over all parts of the world and studied the conditions of people, and by his articles in Newspapers tried to acquaint the world about the conditions that prevail.

ONE YEAR'S R. I. FOR PUBLISHING BULLETIN.

—:o:—

Editor And Publisher Charged

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Oct. 25.

Hiranand, Editor, and Choithram, publisher of the local Satyagraha Bulletin" "Inqulab" were sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 124 I. P. C. Two Punjabi youths have been arrested in connection with the Lambart Market bomb explosion.

Lady pickets have begun to picket foreign cloth shops.—A. P.

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